THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

Office—CHRONICLE BUILDING,
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Daily Morning Chronicle.

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THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
A Literary and Political Journal.

Office—CHRONICLE BUILDING,
456 Ninth Street West, between E and F Sts.

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Two Dollars a Year, invariably in advance, and in proportion for any shorter period of not less than Three Months. Single copies, Five Cents.

A fair deduction on these terms will be made to News Agents and Canvassers.

Clubs of ten, to one address, Fifteen Dollars a year, in advance.

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MRS. E. J. HOWELL,
454 EIGHTH STREET,
Between the Avenue and D street,
will open on TUESDAY, December 1st, a handsome assortment of French Flowers, by the box or spray, Small bunches of Flowers, suitable for party dresses, Bridal Wreaths, Feathers, Head dresses of all kinds. Wax Fruit by the dozen.
Baskets filled with fruit.
Wreaths made to order. de2-1m*

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.

MISS SANFORD has opened an elegant assortment of Infants', Misses', and Boys' Fancy Dress Hats; Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats, Rich Evening Hats for the Opera and Theatre; Paris Dress Caps and Head Dresses; also, French Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest Paris designs. No. 4 Market Space, next door to Perry's, Pennsylvania avenue. no14-3tcod

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, with Innoxious Vapor, by DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD, 260 Pennsylvania avenue, Inventors and sole manufacturers of Anæsthetic Innoxious Vapor, (not laughing gas, nor chloroform or ether,) but strictly an anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasant sensations, and perfect insensibility to pain. de5-1m

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH,
WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS,
BY
DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD,
260 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., Washington, 211 King st., Alexandria.
Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.
This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.
Drs. S. & H. have also invented a white and attractive metal, with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain, and can build up a perfectly sound tooth on any side roots, and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, if desired. oc14-3m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 452 Fifteenth Street.

We shall continue to furnish
UNITED STATES FIVE TWENTY BONDS
At par until further notice.

Persons desiring information concerning this Loan can procure at our counter, or upon application by mail, Circulars answering all questions that may arise.
We buy and sell all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, CERTIFICATES, AND VOUCHERS,
Coin, Currency, and Exchange.
And pay the highest prices for
CERTIFICATE CHECKS.
au26-tf JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES COUPONS OF 1881,
UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and the Northern Cities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par until the 1st of August next, when the privilege of converting ceases.
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GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN,
BROKERS,
310 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Prizes cashed in all legalized Lotteries, and information given. no10-1m*

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

We are now prepared to furnish to subscribers
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT ANY DELAY.
Subscribers holding our receipts are notified that their bonds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call for them.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
no23-dtf 452 Fifteenth street.

STOVES.

EVANS' TENT HEATER.

AN ARMY TENT STOVE MADE OF CAST IRON IN THREE SECTIONS—WHEN PACKED OCCUPIES THE SPACE 8x10 INCHES. WEIGHS ONLY 2½ POUNDS.

Major General Burnside says: "Its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete." See letter below with endorsement of Inspector General Marcy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 9, 1863.

James W. Evans, Esq., New York.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29th, and also of the box containing the "Tent Stove," addressed to Major General A. E. Burnside. The General desires me to express his thanks for the Stove, and to say that he considers it a perfect success; its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete, as it is sufficiently large to warm an ordinary sized tent, and is very easily transported. Will you please send (4) four of the same size to the following address: "Captain C. G. Hutton, Burnside's Staff, Willard's Hotel, Washington," to be called for.
D. R. LARNED, Private Secretary for Major General A. E. Burnside.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1863.
As the stove mentioned in this letter is highly recommended by General Burnside, I think it would add to the comfort of the troops in our army if sutlers were permitted to keep and sell them in the field.
R. B. MARCY, Inspector General.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
E. H. & H. T. GREGORY,
de11-3t&d 321 Pennsylvania avenue.

STOVES,

STOVES,

STOVES.

I have this day received a large lot of
COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES,
Which I will sell at New York prices, at my store,
336 E STREET, WASHINGTON,
Four doors from Grover's Theatre, (branch of 53 and 34 East Thirteenth street, New York.)

The attention of
OFFICERS, SUTLERS, &c.,
Is called to my different patterns of
TENT STOVES.
Prominent among which is the
EVANS' TENT HEATER,
Which packs complete, with seven feet of pipe, in a box 8x12 inches, and weighs only 20 lbs.
oc8-tf WILBUR F. STOCKING.

KINGSLAND'S STOVE
AND
SHEET-IRON WORKS,
Maine avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stove Dealers and Sutlers will find at all times a large assortment of the following goods:
Kingsland's Patent Army Stoves in nests,
Kingsland's Patent Tent and Barrack Heater,
Kingsland's Coal Burner or Heater,
Kingsland Oval Tent Stove,
Kingsland Square-Tent Cook Stove, with Oven,
Kingsland Sutlers' Bake Oven,
Kingsland Church Heater,
Kingsland Hall Heater,
Kingsland Hospital Heater,
Kingsland Store Heater,
Kingsland Parlor Heater.
Also all kinds of Sheet-Iron, Tin, Copper, and Zinc work made at short notice, and at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices.
Kingsley & Co., 332 D street, Agents for Kingsland Patent Stoves and Heaters.
Manufacturer's Depot, Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, Island, Washington, D. C. oc24-4m

W. H. HARROVER,
Manufacturer of
STOVES, RANGES,
And dealer in all kinds of
TINWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Camp Equipments, &c.,
332 SEVENTH STREET, 332
Five doors north of Pennsylvania avenue,
no13-tf Washington, D. C.

321. HEADQUARTERS 321.
FOR THE SALE OF
Messrs. Blodgett & Sweet's
PATENT BAKE OVENS.
Sutlers and Hotel Keepers, please call on us before purchasing. Pie Plates, Bread Pans, Skimmers, and a complete outfit for baking pies, cakes, &c., for the army.
E. H. & H. T. GREGORY,
my23-tf 321 Penn. ave., near Seventh st.

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THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Successors to
J. F. WALKER & SON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AND
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMP BLACK, ROOFING MATERIALS,
AND
WILSON'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF FELT, CEMENT, AND GRAVEL.

WORKS—No. 161 TWENTY-SECOND Street west.
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Washington, and THIRTIETH and HAMILTON Streets, Philadelphia.
T. P. WILSON, Jr., ...
G. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
jy22-d&6mo

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H. O. HOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FINE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
RICH DIAMONDS, and other GOLD JEWELRY,
TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Spectacles and Opera-glasses, a general assortment of Military Goods, Gold Pens, &c., at No. 338 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
N. B. Watches carefully repaired. de11-3m

P. J. ZINGSEM,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
34 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET, ONE DOOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
SPOONS,
FORKS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
CASTORS,
URNS,
KETTLES,
FRUIT STANDS, &c.,
Single and Double-Plated, on superior German Silver or Britannia Metal.
All Goods replated nearly equal to new. de2-1y

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JOHN JOLLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Northeast Corner of F and Fifteenth Streets,
Opposite the East entrance of the Treasury Building, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., and
Attends especially to Claims upon the United States.

WILLIAM HALSTED,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 130 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Opposite Willard's,
Practices in the Court of Claims, Admiralty, and Superior Courts.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ZACH. H. BROOKE,
no7-tf Commissioner of Deeds.

PRODUCE.

STRICTLY ON COMMISSION ACCOUNT.
4,000 Bushels Potatoes.
500 Bbls. Apples,
150 Bbls. Cider,
To arrive this week, foot of Eleventh street wharf, per schooner Gershom B. Smith.
Also, 600 Tons of FINE TIMOTHY HAY,
per schooners Lewis Clark and Happy Return.
Also, per steamer Georgia, at Georgetown,
400 bbls. New York packed SOUSED PIGS' FEET, TRIPE, MINCEMEATS, &c.
Daily arriving, per Express,
POULTRY, EGGS, &c., &c.,
from Delaware. For Sale to the trade, at
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE,
Louisiana avenue.
de15-1tf&d JOHN FARRELL.

3,000 BUSHELS
JACKSON WHITE POTATOES
for sale on board schooner Idaho, at Eleventh street wharf, from Bangor, Maine, by
de12-6t GEO. & THO. PARKER & Co.

WELCH AND PATAPSCO FLOUR,
Roofing Materials,
Choice Black Tea,
And the best Boston Crackers in the world.
For sale at the New England Store, northeast corner of First and D streets.
de1-d&6il J. H. CROSSMAN.

NOTICE.—BAKERS, GROCERS, Flour, Feed Dealers, Sutlers, Shippers, Hotel-keepers, and others are respectfully informed they can be supplied with all descriptions of
FLOUR, FEED, HAY, STRAW, &c.,
of the choicest quality, at New York and Baltimore wholesale prices, at
ALDRICH'S
(Late Cassell's)
Wholesale Flour, Grain, and Feed Warehouse, corner Second and C streets, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot. oc22-3m*

JOHN W. VANHOOK,
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Dealer in Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, Tobacco, and Cigars, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Claret Wines, Brandy, Whiskey, Porter, Ale, and Cider.
Also,
Agent for Que[...] Royal Cabinet Champagne.
oc28-3m 58 Louisiana avenue.

ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
S. H. BACON, 393 Pennsylvania av., between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets,
Old Java, Maracaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.
Choice Goshen Butter.
English and Underwood's American Pickles.
Complete assortment of Cigars and Tobacco.
Sauces, Catsups, and Fresh Fruits.
The finest brands of Whiskey, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.
Baker's Pure Old Rye Whiskey.
Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whiskey.
Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds.
With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutlers' Goods.
The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.
au17-1y

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"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"
"Old men for counsel, young men for war."
You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street, and examine our new stock of Splendid Clothing.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
of every description.
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
SMITH & CO.,
oc10-1y Corner Penna. ave. and Twentieth st.

460. 460. 460.
AND STILL THE WONDER GREW.
CASH DOES THE BUSINESS.
A thing of joy is always beautiful:
That is the reason why our new styles of
FALL AND WINTER COATS
please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.
Suits made to order. Call and see samples.
J. H. SMITH,
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CLEAR THE TRACK WHILE THE bell rings.
There's no use of talking,
The goods must be sold.
Constantly receiving from our Manufactory,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of every description.
Custom Goods made to order.
Call and examine samples at 361 Seventh street.
oc10-1y SMITH & BEALL.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.
J. BRUCE & CO.
Invite your attention to their large stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
at prices that defy competition.
Boys' Clothing;
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."
J. BRUCE & CO.,
oc10-1y 164 Seventh street.

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 13 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
The subscribers offer for sale a large and general assortment of
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, viz:
FLAT CAPS,
DEMYS,
FOLIO POST,
MEDIUMS,
Plain and Ruled,
LETTER and NOTES.
Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes.
BINDERS' and BOX BOARDS,
PRINTERS' CARDS and CARD BOARDS,
ENVELOPES,
GROCERS' PAPER BAGS, &c.
To which we call the attention of Cash Dealers.
WILLIS & ADAMS.
N. B. Cash paid for RAGS and OLD PAPER. au8-tf

ROOFING PAPER,
ROOFING PAPER,
ROOFING PAPER.
ROOFERS, TAKE NOTICE.
A constant supply of Roofing Paper and Cement can be had on the most liberal terms. Paper ½ cent less per pound than can be furnished elsewhere. Cement 25 cents less per barrel than can be purchased from any other dealers. Apply or address
KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
21 South Charles street,
no13-d&6if Baltimore City, Md.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER
AND
PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS,
21 South Charles street,
Baltimore City.
WANTED FOR CASH
Old Blank Books, Letters, Old Bills, and Printed or Written Paper of all kinds.
Also, Rags, Canvas Bags, &c.
[...] KNIGHT [...] (no13-d&6if) [...] JOHNSON, Sr.

[...] LIME!!!
[...] just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, [...] and for sale by
no11-tf [...] McKENEW, [...] Canal.

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THE CHRONICLE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Having recently added to our establishment a large assortment of
BOOK AND JOB TYPE,
We are prepared to do
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
AT SHORT NOTICE,
AND IN THE
VERY BEST MANNER.
Our PRESSES are all of the latest construction, and the TYPE is from the best foundries in the country, suitable for printing
BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
BALL TICKETS,
BILLS OF FARE,
ARMY BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHOW BILLS,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
HANDBILLS,
VISITING CARDS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
We guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Orders sent to or left at the
CHRONICLE OFFICE,
456 NINTH STREET,
Will receive prompt attention. no3-tf

HENRY POLKINHORN, STEAM-POWER PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, Nos. 375 and 377 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer. fe17-1y

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NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
R. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.
He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage. au20-1y

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, COR. TWELFTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors. oc28-tf

THE WAVERLY,
No. 454 Eighth street, between E and D streets,
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LANGLEY & FARNAM .... Proprietors.
The Larder and Bar of this House are constantly supplied with the choicest of all the varieties the markets afford.
Dinners and Suppers for Parties gotten up at the shortest notice by experienced cooks.
Families supplied with Oysters, Game, &c.
S. G. LANGLEY. mz3-tf H. S. M. FARNAM.

GLEASON HOUSE.
Board and Lodging can be obtained at the GLEASON HOUSE, No. 400 Seventh street, between H and I. Terms—$8 per Week; $1.50 per Day.
P. S. Parties can be supplied with Rooms and Supper at short notice.
WILLIAMS & BARR,
de5-1m* Proprietors.

245, 247, 249.
GOSLING HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BET. 12th and 13th,
(Known as the GOSLING RESTAURANT,) is now completed and ready to accommodate Travellers and Strangers with Good Rooms, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. This will, therefore, make it one of the most desirable places for travellers and Strangers to stop.
THIS HOUSE,
which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage will leave his establishment well satisfied.
P. S.—Gentlemen wishing private rooms for dinner parties can be accommodated.
GOSLING HOUSE, 245, 247, 249 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, south side. de11-d&6tf

CLARENDON HOTEL.
This Hotel, situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and in every way fitted for the pleasant accommodation of guests. The house is open at all hours. The public may rely that the bar, the cuisine, and the whole entertainment will be unexcelled. fy14 1ct&alf

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FINE OLD HENNESSEY '42 BRANDY,
Old Islay Scotch Whiskey, bottled in 1856.
Fine Garvey Sherry
Sandeman's Port
Barton and Guestier's Clarets.
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"DELMONICO" CHAMPAGNE
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W. W. ARMSTRONG,
WINE MERCHANT,
223 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, OPPOSITE WILLARD'S
Washington, D. C. de12-1m*

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For sale by W. W. ARMSTRONG,
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Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey.
A. J. WORL. [de7-3m] GEO. M. WORL.

700 CASES SUPERIOR IMPORTED SCOTCH WHISKEY, in store and for sale low, by A. J. WORL & CO.,
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J. D. BITTING } PHILADELPHIA.
no20-d&3t

RILEY A. SHINN,
(Successor to Arny & Shinn,)
Manufacturer of
PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS;
Bottler of the the choicest Domestic
ALE AND PORTER;
Wholesale dealer in
CLARIFIED CIDER;
Agent for Massey, Collins & Co's
PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE
And J. & P. Baltz's
CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.
And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Sherry Brandies, Stomach, Stoughton's, and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.
Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.
Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN,
"Union Bottling Depot,"
ja7-eodly Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
The best business-man's house in the city, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Banks, Banking Houses, Custom House, Post Office, and the Jobbing Houses. [de7-3m] HENRY NEIL.

MARBLE MANTELS.—CONSTANTLY on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First st. and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Freeman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North River Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as Lime, Cement, and Plaster for sale low for cash.
oc13-ly NICHOLAS ACKER.

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The Days of Shoddy. By the author of Shoulder Straps.
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Ora, the Lost Wife.
Round the Block.
Just received, and for sale by
W. H. & O. H. MORRISON,
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DIARIES.
Our stock of Diaries for 1864 is now complete, embracing over seventy-five styles.
Sutlers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Sent by mail postage free.
PHILP & SOLOMONS,
Metropolitan Book Store,
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WILL BE PUBLISHED, DECEMBER 15,
HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD,
DUKE OF BURGUNDY.
BY
JOHN FOSTER KIRK.
TWO VOLS. 8vo.
Muslin, uncut, on white paper .... $6.00 per vol.
Half Morocco, with Vellum Cloth Sides and Gilt Top, on Tinted Laid Paper .... 3.50 per vol.
The remarkable epoch treated by Mr. Kirk is full of grand historical figures, and by his narrative an entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles' career. His position as the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages" is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and of his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States.
The ATLANTIC MONTHLY says:
"We have no hesitation in assigning to Mr. Kirk's most fascinating narrative a place with the great achievements of genius in the department he has chosen to fill. His advent among historians will be welcomed the world over."
From DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.
"The author will take his stand at once among the great writers of his land and time."
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
de12-6t Publishers, Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS!! NEW BOOKS!!!
My Farm of Edgewood, by Ike Marvel, $1.50.
Reveries of a Bachelor, by Ike Marvel, $1.25.
Dream Life, a Fable of the Seasons, $1.25.
The Yankee Boy from Home, $1.25.
Merivale's History of the Romans. Vol. 1, $2.
Speeches and Lectures of Wendell Phillips, $2.50.
Hospital Sketches by L. M. Alcott, 50 cents.
Just published and for sale by
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
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JUST OPENED,
A large and carefully-selected assortment of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
New and elegant styles, from 50 cents to $20.
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
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CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS!!
In great variety—all sizes and styles—Velvet, Turkey Morocco, &c.
Published and for sale by
HUDSON TAYLOR,
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Daily Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1863.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

WHAT THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IS DOING IN GEORGIA.

News from the Twelfth Corps.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

An Army from the East Glorious in the West.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

WAUHATCHIE, TENN., Nov. 30, 1863.
Head-quarters 2d Div., 12th Army Corps.

Before the 12th army corps was detached from the Army of the Potomac to strengthen that of the Cumberland, its rank and file depended almost exclusively on your valuable journal for correct information on the current events of the day; and your spirit of fair play in giving both sides of a question ever rendered it a regular popular visitor, and makes it sadly missed since our arrival here, where it seldom finds its way. These considerations induce us, at the earnest suggestion of your many friends in this division, to give you, for the benefit of our many eastern friends who are anxious to hear from us, a brief account of the part taken by this command in the late glorious campaign. Besides, mingling with our patriotism and high sense of duty to our country, we confess to a desire to see our acts recorded, and win historic renown. The highest reward a grateful country can offer to the war-worn soldier facing death in her behalf is to record his noble deeds, and let the admiring world render to him the just fame he so richly deserves, and which next to his country is dearest to his heart. Truth and justice alike demand that they should be chronicled. Invoking the spirit of truth and brevity, let this be my policy for sending a short sketch of the part we took in storming Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the heights of Pigeon, near Ringgold.

Battle of Wauhatchie.

I presume your readers are already aware of the movements of our corps since our arrival in the West. The 11th corps, under General Howard, had preceded us and pushed on to Bridgeport. On reaching Nashville, our division (Geary's) received orders to proceed to Murfreesboro, the General to act as commandant of that post, and his command to be distributed in detachments to guard the Nashville and Chattanooga road as far as Tullahoma; while the first division was to push forward with General Hooker and the 11th corps to the front, where active work was soon expected. Although General Geary possesses great administrative ability and experience, yet this inactive life did not suit him, and he requested to be relieved from this civil position that he might follow General Hooker to the front. This was granted, and we were ordered to be relieved by Gen. Williams' division and report at Bridgeport.

At this juncture the Army of the Cumberland, half beleaguered around Chattanooga, was sorely pushed for supplies. Every pound of rations, forage, and munitions of every kind had to be drawn from Bridgeport to headquarters, a roundabout distance of sixty miles, over the most execrable roads of steep, rocky mountains and miry valleys. This was necessary, because of the enemy's occupation of the south bank, their command of the river between those points, and the peculiar configuration of the country on the northern side.

The contending armies swaying over it with alternate occupation for the last three years had thoroughly exhausted its resources. As the fall crept on, the roads became more impassable, forage gave out, the mules became weaker, and our supplies grew shorter and shorter, until we actually came down stairs to three-quarters, then to a half, and then to quarter rations, and we were in this condition when Generals Grant and Hooker arrived; with the prospect daily growing darker. Sherman, whose corps had been ordered up from Mississippi, would not arrive for some weeks, and it would not do to bring on a general engagement before he formed a junction with us. The army would starve to continue thus, and to retreat would be to abandon Tennessee and Kentucky—nor could they retreat through this desolate region without a single day's provisions to support them, nor could the animals draw the artillery and ammunition without a single day's forage to sustain them. Here was a dilemma, for which the exigencies of the war, physical obstacles, and the very nature of things was alone responsible. But instant relief or annihilation awaited us! If the latter, the consequences to the West, to the Union, and to the cause of free government, in all time to come, with all its hopes and aspirations, was fearful to contemplate. Rain flood menacing fate, and every mind that grasped the situation vibrated between hope and fear.

Nationality, with all its blessings, seemed to hang upon a thread. But our chiefs were equal to the emergency, and it was determined to open up the route by the south bank. General Palmer dropped down the river in pontoons on the 27th, and surprising the enemy's pickets, made a lodgment at Brown's Ferry, capturing many prisoners with brilliant success. At the same time General Croft's division crossed, and took position at Shell Mound, while General Hooker—our own fighting Joe—crossed at Bridgeport with the 11th corps, and penetrated Lookout Valley to near Brown's Ferry, General Geary following some four miles in his rear with only seven small regiments of his division, a light train of wagons, and two sections of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery. He bivouacked near the railroad, opposite Kelly Ferry, on the night of the 28th of November. Longstreet, perched on the heights of Lookout, saw our isolated position, and that a road from around the mountain, crossing Lookout Creek, intersected the one we were on between us and where Hooker lay with the 11th corps; and he boldly resolved to capture our entire command, which only contained about 1,800 men. To accomplish this he dispatched Hood's division, about 6,000 strong, and Hampton's Legion of 1,000 men, and he personally directed their operations by signal from a huge projecting rock that seemed looming almost 3,000 feet clear over our camp. They left a strong guard at the bridge where the road from around Lookout crosses it, and another on a hill where the same road intersects the one we were on, about half-way between us and the 11th corps. About half-past ten that night, our camp had been aroused by a false alarm. General Geary, ever vigilant and fully alive to the dangers of his position and the fearful alternative of failure, took advantage of this incident to entirely reform and extend the line of his pickets; so that when the enemy did come, an hour later, they found the camp still awake, and the sentinels ready to give the alarm. So seemingly certain were they of capturing our little command, that they even did not think it worth while to deploy skirmishers, but came on in extended and heavy line of battle, rapidly driving in our sentinels, and charging on the double-quick with a yell and a volley. But our brave General, backed by such brigade commanders as General Green and Colonels Cobham and Ireland, and such a staff as the gallant and romantic Captain Elliott, the fearless Viel and the staid and accomplished Wilber, and the dashing Lieutenant Davis, was equal to the terrible hour. Hurriedly our men sprang to their lines, and on came the foe; their wings advancing and forcing our flanks to swing round and face them, thus forming new lines at right angles to the centre; our line of battle thus forming three sides of a square.

Time and space forbid my giving you a full account of this important and terrible midnight battle. How General Geary went among the men, explaining to them the great issues that hung on their valor; how the artillery, from a knoll in our centre, poured grape and canister into the ranks of the howling rebels until they shouted out the order to "pick off the d—d cannoneers," how this infernal order killed its brave Captain C. A. Atwell, and the heroic, the promising, and dearly-beloved Lieutenant Edward Geary, a son of the General, and one-half the men at the guns, and over forty-eight horses out of sixty-four hitched near the battery; how the foe, rendered desperate by our fierce resistance, charged again and again on our living walls of fire, only to recoil each time with thinned and bleeding ranks. How, through the long hours of that eventful night, death blazed from our musketry in unceasing flame, until our ammunition, and all that could be gathered from the dead, the wounded, and the prisoners we had taken, was well nigh exhausted—near four long hours—until our weary but dauntless veterans had less than two rounds per man left in their cartridge-boxes; but the anxiously expected succor came not. Did Generals Hooker and Howard hear us? Were they, too, assailed? And what would our stalwart chief do in this dire emergency? But the last question answered itself, for there he stood, cool and intrepid, his very looks inspiring courage and confidence in our extremity. Undismayed by the loss of some of his best troops and bravest officers, by the tremendous odds that still assailed him, the exhaustion of his ammunition, the fall of two of his staff, and the sad havoc in his favorite battery, where his brave son had early fallen, pierced through the brain, a martyr to his duty and his country, he determined, as a last resort, to use the bayonet, and with a wall of cold steel resist their further onslaught, for defeat or surrender was worse than death. But the enemy had expended his strength and his fury, and, baffled and bleeding, his shattered columns, encumbered with great numbers of their dead and wounded, commenced their retreat beyond Lookout bridge, where they had some ten thousand men encamped. Their anxiety was to make good their escape before they should be intercepted by Hooker. When the first noise of battle startled the midnight air, he had started Schurz' division to our aid, but although the distance was only four miles, the valley narrow, the road straight, the night clear, and the noise ahead, yet, for some unaccountable reason, he did not arrive until two hours and a half after the battle was over, after daylight, and until the enemy had disappeared from our neighborhood.

This was the battle of Wauhatchie, a battle, though less in magnitude than hundreds of others that mark the history of this terrible war, yet, as a midnight attack, for fierceness of assault and stubborn resistance, and the tremendous stake at issue, it has no equal in the history of this war; and, in fact, in the latter point of view, I believe it has no parallel in the history of the world. This was the only fighting of any consequence, except where they left the strong detachment on the hill at the junction of the roads. These were dislodged in gallant style by Colonel Smith, commanding a regiment from the 11th corps, who charged them with the bayonet. But the glory of the victory is all our own, and we want it so understood. The providence of God and the fortunes of war made Geary's division the means of victory and the rout. Let the country know and history record it. The new route, being thus opened, supplies rolled forward, and famine no longer menaced us. At daylight we gathered in our prisoners, cared for the wounded, buried the dead, and commenced entrenching our camp, while the enemy rained down shell on us from the summit of Lookout, but fortunately without injuring us. During the morning Generals Howard, Hooker, Thomas, and Grant rode up, and one and all congratulated our soiled, powder-begrimed chief in the warmest terms for the brilliant and important victory he had gained, and which enabled the army to wait for Sherman's arrival before we gave battle to the bragging Bragg. In a few days our division fell back to a line of hills on Hooker's left, covering Kelly's Ford, which we have fortified with immense labor. This, with building log huts for the men, and opening new roads to Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and the Ferry, kept us hard at work until the 19th, when Sherman's corps arrived, after his toilsome Xenophian march. He crossed at Brown's Ferry, passed to the rear of Chattanooga, up the north bank, and recrossing the river at the mouth of the Chickamauga, took position on Bragg's extreme left. But one of his divisions under Osterhaus not having come up, it was arranged that he should take the 11th corps, and that General Hooker should replace it with Osterhaus' when he arrived. Osterhaus arrived on the 22d, and everything being in readiness, it was resolved by Generals Grant and Thomas that we should commence the attack on the rebel host, and that Geary's division should figure in it.

Taking Lookout Mountain.

Sherman was in command of the left wing, Granger and Palmer of the centre, under General Thomas in person; and General Hooker of the grand right wing. At 3 A. M., of the 24th, General Hooker issued orders for us to march at daylight to the assault of Lookout Mountain, and Whitaker's brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps, was ordered to report to General Geary. Lookout Mountain rises boldly from the banks of the Tennessee, near Chattanooga, and stretches far away to the south-east. It rises boldly into the heavens near 3,000 feet; its sides being seamed by deep hollow-like ribs, and very steep and stony, with stunted trees and tangled brush extending far up to the inaccessible rocky precipice that crowns the summit on this side. The plateau on top is about half a mile wide and approached by roads near the point on the south. A deep creek of the same name washes its base closely on the Raccoon side and empties into the river opposite Chattanooga. Near the point of the mountain, on this side, and about two thousand five hundred feet above the valley, is a small bench or table. The rebels had taken advantage of this and fortified the spot with artillery, earthworks, rifle-pits, abatis and what not, with a road leading from it around the point to the summit, where their famous battery of heavy guns were situated that so long had used Chattanooga and Moccasin Point as targets; while farther back lay a full division. In the valley beyond was massed a whole corps of them. The first works I have mentioned was manned by two of their brigades, and a few hundred yards beyond were two others in support. Such were the works we had to take. Our column marched to near the junction of the Trenton and Bridgeport railroads, and crossed Lookout creek, on an old mill-dam, at 8 A. M.; the 2d brigade, under the accomplished and iron-nerved Colonel Cobham, of the 111th Pennsylvania, leading, pressed right on up the steep as best they could scramble, followed by the 3d, under the brave and chivalric Col. Ireland, until they reached the crown of precipices on top, when, with extended line from creek to cliff, they faced about and commenced their toilsome march along the side of the mountain towards the enemy. Followed the 1st brigade, under Colonel Candy, and Whitaker's brigade some 300 yards behind as a reserve. Corse's brigade and Croft's division were stationed near the bridge over Lookout, as a reserve, to cross as soon as our advance uncovered the bridge. Knapp's battery was also stationed on an eminence near by to aid us as occasion required. The 102d New York was deployed as skirmishers, and at half past 9 we encountered their pickets, as we advanced their fire swelled in to the regular roar of battle. Our men pressing forward with the wildest enthusiasm, soon the bridge was uncovered for our reserves to cross, then the artillery opened on both sides; and now the 1st brigade advanced, formed at right angles to the 2d and 3d, with their faces to the enemy's works, and commenced the ascent. About that time its commander fell down the declivity and was severely hurt, the command of the brigade devolving on Colonel Thomas Ahl, of the 29th Pennsylvania. It was then, too, that we met our first loss, and a severe one it was, in the person of the gallant, gifted, and amiable Major Gilbert Elliott, of the 102d New York. Then, too, fell the indomitable Lieut. Col. Robert Avery, had his thigh shattered, (his leg being since amputated,) and the 102d pressed back on the line, the battle becoming general, and raging with great fury; but onward we pressed, and our right, under Cobham and Ireland, swept the face of the precipice, and came headlong on to the flank of the enemy's works, who seemed panic-stricken at their appearance. Our men shouted to them, "Lay down your arms, you infernal graybacks!" Many of them did so; others fled round the point of the mountain, while those lower down in the works continued firing at the 1st brigade. Many seemed terror-stricken, while others tied white rags, handkerchiefs, and bits of paper on their guns, in token of surrender. Some clasped their hands, and cried out, "Don't shoot! Will you kill us if we surrender?" And our boys would answer, "No, you fools, we don't do that thing; but if you've got any tobacco, hand it out, for its awful scarce in our camp, Johnny Grayback," and the frightened wretches would hand it out, and our men would hurry on after those that had fled, biting off the tobacco as they ran, leaving it to Whitaker's brigade to act the provost marshal and gather up the prisoners they had taken. In a short time we had taken all the works on that side the mountain, and pursuing the rebels, we turned the Point, when the hills of Chattanooga, crowded with tens of thousands of armed spectators, burst on our view, and such a shout and hurrah as went up can only be heard once in a lifetime. The enemy made a brief rally near the White House, but the wild enthusiasm of our boys gave them a dash that was perfectly irresistible, and we soon broke them again. The first brigade, under Whitaker, here halted, while those of Cobham and Ireland pushed on and soon encountered two divisions of the enemy, under Breckinridge, massed to the crags. A fierce conflict ensued, and we had made but little impression on them, although our fire was heavy and steady, when at 12½ P. M. a dense fog enveloped them. But their sharpshooters and ours continued their random work of death until far in the night. Soon after the fog arose, Osterhaus and Croft came up and formed on our left, thus extending and opening our communication with General Thomas, in Chattanooga.

Victory had crowned us thus far, and the day had been singularly fruitful of results. By 12 o'clock we had stormed and captured all the enemy's works on the side of the mountain, killed hundreds, taken 2,100 prisoners, 5,000 stand of arms, and 2 brass Napoleons, with limbers and ammunition; our loss in killed and wounded being small. Not having brought our coats and blankets, our men suffered from the intense cold of that elevated region. The night was passed in bringing ammunition on pack mules to the foot of the mountain, carrying it up the steep in bags, and distributing it to the men as they bivouacked in line of battle. At last morning slowly dawned over our chilled and shivering lines. Since midnight we had heard nothing of the enemy, not even the "bang" of a sharpshooter's rifle to break the solemn stillness of the night. Could they have evacuated a place so long boasted as impregnable. Slowly the morning mist, which hung like nature's bridal veil over the mountain, rolled upward, revealing on the towering point far overhead the glorious flag of our country, and the blue flag and white star of our division streaming side by side, a herald and a message to our proud battalion that stretched far away in the valley below, that the citadel was ours. Some of our enterprising boys, with a shrewd suspicion of what had happened, scaled the heights by means of impromptu ladders and finding the enemy gone hoisted the flags. The rebels in their hurry left about 20,000 rations, the tents of three brigades standing, and about 200 stragglers, behind. They had joined their forces in the valley, and both together had taken up a strong position on Missionary Ridge.

Battle of Mission Ridge.

About 10 A. M., on the morning of the 25th, General Hooker ordered us to move across the valley and attack the enemy about five miles distant, on Missionary Ridge. The thunder of Sherman's guns could already be heard far away on their right, while the deadly incessant roll of nearer musketry told that Granger and Palmer were already hotly engaged on the centre. It was to be a simultaneous and grand attack all along the line. Our course led diagonally across the valley; the division of Osterhaus in the lead, Geary following, and Croft bringing up the rear.

We so manœuvered that Osterhaus attacked them diagonally in flank, while Geary charged them up the ridge directly in front; Croft acting as a reserve to Osterhaus. The success of the day previous, and the rivalry of the divisions—one being Eastern, and the other Western—added an enthusiasm and impetuosity to the onslaught that was perfectly indescribable; the men seemed wild and totally regardless of danger. The enemy soon broke and fled headlong down the opposite side of the ridge, and across the valley of the Chickamauga, except one brigade, (Stewart's) which we captured entire. We also captured many stragglers and Majors Wilson and Breckinridge, of John C. Breckinridge's staff, the latter being his son, and many small arms, battle-flags, &c.

Our loss was but trifling; and that night we camped at the foot of the ridge, on this side, in the log huts of the rebels, where their fires were still burning.

Battle of Ringgold.

The next day we pursued them towards Dalton by the way of Rossville, the remainder of our forces pressing on after Bragg's columns that had retreated by a more eastern route.

Everywhere along our line of march we could see burning depots, trains, and bridges, abandoned wagons, muskets, clothing, and all the debris of desperate war and rout; everything bore evidence of panic and demoralization. With difficulty we passed the west Chickamauga; but when we came to Pea Creek we found the bridge destroyed, and the stream too deep for the artillery to ford. The infantry soon crossed on a make-shift bridge, but it required the whole night and part of the next morning to make it strong enough for Knapp's famous battery to pass. Shortly after we got over, some of our troops encountered Furgerson's rebel battery. Some of the 15th United States infantry charged it in the most daring manner. Its supports fled away in the darkness, and they captured it, and twenty men, without firing a shot. In the morning we again pushed on for Ringgold. On arriving there we found the enemy strongly posted in the gap beyond the town, through which the railroad passes, as well as on the heights on either side. As soon as General Osterhaus entered the town, which formerly contained about two thousand inhabitants, he received a heavy fire from the enemy, but he handled his troops in splendid order, and soon replied. General Geary, who ranked next to General Hooker on the ground, seeing a weak point to the left, sent the 1st brigade, under the dashing and gallant Colonel Creighton, of the 7th Ohio, to see what impression he could make. The 7th Ohio, under the peerless Lieutenant Colonel Crane, and the 28th Pennsylvania, under the accomplished and energetic soldier, Colonel Ahl, were in advance. The enemy, seeing their approach, had time to mass hidden forces behind ground on either side and in front. The brigade had almost reached the brow, when the rebels waved the Confederate flag in their faces, when Crane shouted, "Boys, do you see that! take it," and sprang forward; but at that moment the enemy opened on them a tremendous fire from right, left, and front, and the dauntless Crane—one of Ohio's bravest sons—fell dead without a quiver, while the regiment staggered back a few feet. The generous, lion-hearted Colonel Creighton, seeing this, exclaimed, "My God! Crane is killed," and for a moment seated himself on a rock, amid whistling bullets, and gave way to a stormy burst of grief. But he soon sprang to his feet, shouting, "We must recover his body, and avenge him," and pressing the 7th forward, it again received the three-sided terrible, blasting fire, that consumed them as if it was hell's own sirocco; and the high-souled Creighton—the beau ideal of a patriot soldier—fell pierced through the heart, and only had time to exclaim, "Hurrah for the 1st brigade; I die for my country; tell my wife"—and expired with the word on his lips. The same withering flame struck one half the regiment, and every commissioned officer present but two, and nothing on earth could live within the devouring vortex; and that iron regiment, that has weathered the storms of twenty-five pitched battles, too proud to fly, even from annihilation, fell back slowly and sullenly down the slope, carrying with them their dead and wounded. While this was going on Cobham's and Ireland's brigades were hotly engaged in successfully pushing back the enemy on the right of Osterhaus; but a battery they had in the gap about this time made the gallant German recoil; when General Hooker quickly wheeled them around to aid him. At length Major Reynolds, our accomplished chief of artillery, made his appearance with the battery so long detained at Pea-Creek. This quickly silenced that of the enemy, and it withdrew, and their fire slackened. After some delay we gained the summit of the ridge, and found they had crossed the East Chickamauga and fired the bridge, covering their retreat by well-posted artillery on the south side. Our troops rushed forward and extinguished the fire, but General Grant, coming up, stopped the retreat, on account of the bad condition [...] many of our men not [...] thirty-six hours, besides, many [...] looted and without coats or blankets, and [...] ther was bitter cold.

This is the work of Geary's division since it arrived in this department. He has won for himself and the second division many friends and a name and fame that will endure as long as history.

Captains T. H. Elliott, Wilber, and Forbes have each been complimented for their signal gallantry in each of the late engagements.

I am, by courtesy at headquarters, permitted to give the following summary of the results of the three-days' battle, so far as our division is concerned. I only give what I have seen from our respective stand-point.

Our Loss in Storming Lookout.

Killed—2 officers and 20 privates.
Wounded—14 officers and 102 privates.

The enemy's loss, 170 killed; prisoners taken on the 24th on the side, and on the top on the 25th, 2,755.

Missionary Ridge, November 25.

We had Osterhaus' division, under Geary, and operating with ours, hence the results of the battle are to be counted jointly, and are not yet enumerated; but we have captured 600 prisoners there, besides the large brigade taken between us jointly.

Our killed, none, wounded, 5 privates.

Enemy's loss, 184 killed.

Loss at Ringgold, November 27.

Ours, killed—officers, 6; enlisted men, 29; total, 34. wounded officers, 19; wounded men, 150. Enemy's loss—killed, 250; wounded, 1,151; prisoners taken by our division, 600, together with 2,000 more stand of arms, large quantities of artillery quartermaster and commissary stores, forage, and five battle-flags.

LOOKOUT.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, December 13, 1863.

It is gratifying to the readers of THE CHRONICLE, and that is almost every one in this army, that you have not taken up the cry of some Northern papers, that General Meade is to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. The soldiers of this army do not desire any change at this time. General Meade is more popular with the army to-day than at any time since he assumed command of it. The soldiers are all busy, just now, fixing up their quarters; and it looks as if there was to be no important movement at present. An order has been issued from headquarters of the army, saying that leaves of absence will be granted to meritorious officers and soldiers, which gives great satisfaction, and many are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them of visiting their homes before another active campaign commenced.

The happy auspices under which the 38th session of Congress has been inaugurated has caused every heart in the army to beat with joy. It looks, indeed, as if every element were lending its aid to our good and fearless President in his efforts to crush the rebellion. The President is truly beloved by the soldiers. The news of his illness a short time ago caused much grief in the army, and now we all rejoice at his recovery. That a kind Providence may spare him to witness a perfect restoration of our glorious Union, and long after to enjoy its blessings, is, I am convinced, the prayer of every loyal heart in the Army of the Potomac.

Public Lands for the Soldiers.

HEADQ'RS 10TH DIV. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR:—Some time ago your paper contained an excellent communication from a correspondent recommending the donation of public lands to the officers and soldiers engaged in this war. I desire to inform you and your readers that the idea is an immensely popular one with this army. We feel that our efforts deserve some reward other than the mere pay, which barely suffices for the support of ourselves and our families, and we think the donating of public lands the best form of reward. The subject is prominent in the minds of many leading politicians and public men of all parties, and, we are convinced, needs only to be brought forward and ventilated to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

A scale might be adopted somewhat similar to the sharing of prize money, and we respectfully submit that the following scale would be an equitable one:—

Enlisted men..........	1 share
Staff and orderly sergeants..........	1½ "
Line officers..........	2 "
Field and Staff..........	3 "
Brigadier Generals..........	6 "
Major Generals..........	10 "
Major Generals commanding armies....	20 "

This would meet the case whether the unit were 20, 50, or 100 acres. Trusting this communication may elicit some more able suggestions from more competent pens, I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,
CORPORAL OF THE GUARD.

The Escape of Rebel Prisoners at Chicago—Outside Aid Probably Furnished.

The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the escape of some eighty rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas, near that city, mentions the following suggestive circumstances:

It is a remarkable fact that, during the past week, there has been a large number of Kentuckians in the city, and that the registers at some of the hotels show more arrivals from Kentucky than from any other State, and, singular enough, every prisoner that got out was a Kentuckian. Another singular circumstance is that several of the prisoners, when retaken, had new suits of clothes on and were well supplied with greenbacks, though they had been from camp but two or three hours. How did they get their new clothes and a supply of money with which to put up at hotels and buy railroad tickets? They had no money when they left the camp. One of the prisoners acknowledges to having met with guides on the way to the city, who directed them where to go, and what course to pursue to avoid detection; to keep away from State street, and to go north on the streets farther west; that they had better separate, and go singly or in couples, so as not to excite suspicion. It would be very interesting to know who those creatures were, and by what sign or other mode of communication the outsiders were given to understand when the "tunnel" was completed, and the escapade to be made. Another matter of interest to the military officers and the public is, how did a *Times* reporter happen to be out at camp for some time before the prisoners' attempt to escape was made, (by scaling the fence,) at the time the man was shot who had a shawl belonging to a disloyal limb of the law in this city. What induced the *Times* man to be about the camp between ten and eleven o'clock, when nothing had previously occurred that evening, and there was no prospect of any "items" till this outbreak occurred?

Again, what did that memorandum mean which was found upon a card in the pocket of one of the recaptured rebels: "Rogers, No 100 Randolph street, room No. 6." This "No. 100" is in the Iron block opposite the Matteson House, which is owned by a Kentuckian, whose agent is Mr. Rogers, of room No. 6. Our readers will find food for reflection in connection with these facts.

THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes at length the course of events during the protracted siege of Knoxville. We select a few striking incidents:

A Night Scene.

All is quiet to-night. The immense basin formed by the surrounding hills is alive with animal life. Our vast trains, cattle, herds, hogs and horses, cover the valleys and hillsides in inconceivable numbers. Standing on Temperance Hill, and looking toward the town, the innumerable camp fires, like myriads of fiery stars, the piteous shrieks of a thousand famishing mules, the distant murmur of the bands of music, the hum of the camps intermingled with the occasional sharp crash of musketry in front, make one pause and gaze upon the weird reality, as upon some fanciful horror conjured up here in the middle of the nineteenth century, as a terrible reproach to the boasted ages of progress and civilization.

Heroism of the Wounded.

I was at the hospital during the afternoon. Ambulance after ambulance drove up and deposited its bloody and mangled human contents. Abundant surgical attendance, the sympathies of comrades, and the kindest of colored female nurses, were there. Everything that skill and attention could do was done, but no human sympathy can replace the mother, sister, or wife. No kindness can allay the anguish of a mangled and lost limb. One poor fellow, Captain Lee, of the 112th Illinois, had his upper jaw shot away, and his legs torn to fragments, yet lived twelve hours. As I carefully cut the pants and boots from another whose leg had been fractured terribly by a Minie ball, he bore the agony manfully. He asked if the leg could be saved. I told him I feared not. "Well," said he, after a pause, "I can afford one leg for my country—take it off." During a moment's cessation of torture, his eyes brightened, and he triumphantly exclaimed, "Ain't the 112th Illinois a bully regiment!" In the evening, afterward, I recognized his leg amid a pile of amputated limbs. He had submitted so much to his country.

An Irish Sergeant.

Captain Poe's "fortified conveniences," as an Irish sergeant denominated them while explaining the rifle-pits to me this morning, inspire us with marvellous confidence, misplaced, however, by the poor sergeant, who received a ball in the face while peering between the logs on the breastworks in search of rebels. The poor fellow recognized me in the hospital, and complained bitterly of a headache. The ball entered at the inner canthus of the left eye, and was lodged somewhere about the ethmoid bone. A headache was not to be wondered at.

Fraternization by the Pickets.

At night belligerent activity ceases. Our pickets suspend all animosities, and fraternize in the most cordial manner. In accordance with compacts, they come together and exchange their respective experiences of moving accidents by flood and field. The 9th corps and Longstreet's men are old opponents of Potomac memory, and have abundant mutual reminiscences of interest to exchange. At daylight, however, returning to their posts, the exhibition of a head or hand of either side is but an invitation to a hostile bullet.

Longstreet in a Tight Place.

Up to last Sunday an assault has been a matter of dread by many, but since the terrible storming of Fort Sanders on that memorable morning, and its disastrous and bloody results, even assaults have lost their terrors. The rebels seem still to surround us, and their pickets are quite as strong and vigilant as ever, but no demonstration of a serious nature has been made by them since Sunday. We are in the dark as to the rebel movements altogether, and can but theorize upon the little we know. I confess I am a subscriber to the proposition that places Longstreet in the position of the gentleman who caught the Tartar. Having invested, threatened, and besieged Knoxville, in so far as he was able, he is now more anxious concerning a method of escape, and is doubtless straining every nerve to accomplish so desirable a result.

Knoxville to be Held.

We were told to hold Knoxville at all hazards by a man who seldom gives an order without an object, and thus far we have done so. We could rally from our works and ascertain more of Longstreet, but he might not be so much gone off as we think, and we can afford no unusual risks; so we watch the pickets day and night, and every time we see a rebel head we shoot at it, and they generally return the compliment.

The Siege Over.

[...] long anxious suspense, the siege [...] [...] fully devoted to the Union [...] hereafter become our [...] day morning Granger [...] hours in East Tennessee are numbered. His chief care since that glorious Sunday before Sanders has been, as I suggested, to escape from the trap in which he was involved by that blundering humbug Bragg. Our faith in Grant has not been in vain or misplaced.

The Losses.

Our entire loss in all the engagements, during 23 days, will not reach 1,000. The rebel loss during the same time is not short of 5,000.

What Next?

News of reconnoissance just in—enemy gone since Tuesday. Our cavalry are in pursuit to pick up stragglers. Thus endeth the campaign in East Tennessee. What we will do with the huge army sent here by Grant is problematical. One does not require the foot of an elephant to kill a gnat, and Grant is not one to overdo. Some of us discern in the dim distance the grand combined Armies of the Cumberland and the Potomac in winter quarters on the borders of North Carolina. We shall see.

General Burnside to his Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN THE FIELD, November 30, 1863.

General Field Orders, No. 33.

The brilliant events of the 29th instant, so successful to our arms, seem to present a fitting occasion for the Commanding General to thank this army for their conduct through the severe experiences of the past seventeen days, to assure them of the important bearing it has had on the campaign in the West, and to give them the news of the great victory gained by General Grant, toward which their fortitude and their bravery have in a high degree contributed.

In every fight in which they have been engaged, and recently in those near Knoxville, at Loudon, at Campbell's Station, and, finally, around the defences on both sides of the river, while on the march, and in cold and hunger, they have everywhere shown a spirit which has given to the Army of the Ohio a name second to none.

By holding in check a powerful body of the enemy, they have seriously weakened the rebel army under Bragg which has been completely defeated by General Grant, and at the latest accounts was in full retreat for Dalton, closely pursued by him, with the loss of six thousand prisoners, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and twelve stands of colors.

For this great and practical result, toward which the Army of the Ohio has done so much, the Commanding General congratulates them, and, with the fullest reliance on their patience and courage in the dangers they may yet have to meet, looks forward with confidence, under the blessing of Almighty God, to a successful close of the campaign.

By command of Major General Burnside.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

The Schleswig-Holstein Difficulty.

The Schleswig-Holstein question, which has long been kept as a bone to quarrel over, when there was no other so good cause for contention in Germany, has, by the death of the King of Denmark, suddenly assumed new importance. The peace of Denmark and Germany, if not of Europe, is just now threatened. Prince Christian, father of the Princess of Wales, has been properly declared King of Denmark and claims to be Duke of Schleswig Holstein. The Duke of Augustenburg also claims to succeed to the rule of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and he is called upon the German Confederation to support him. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and perhaps one or two other minor German princes have recognized his claim as valid. Upon what ground does he base his claim? Upon this: According to the law of the German States, including the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies, a crown can descend only through the male line. The late King of Denmark having died without issue, Prince Christian can, in the ordinary course of affairs, have no right to the Duchies if he has not, then they fall to the Prince of Augustenburg. His claim would seem very plausible then, were it not that after the troublesome Schleswig-Holstein quarrel and war of 1848 the great Powers undertook to provide against a repetition of the difficulty, and to fix the succession to the crown of Denmark. In 1852 it was agreed by a conference, at which England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden were represented, that Prince Christian should, on the death of the King of Denmark, succeed him, and should also become Duke of Holstein, in spite of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg. It is difficult to see how Austria and Prussia can now take the part of the Duke. The inhabitants of the Duchies argue, however, that foreign Powers had no right to dispose of them in such a manner. Granting the justice of their argument, it is of no practical importance, for the protest of two weak little duchies, having less than a million of inhabitants, will have no more effect than baying at the moon, if the great Powers deem it for their interest to support Christian IX. The new sovereign is making vigorous efforts to sustain his authority. He has sent a large armed force into the Duchies. He is holding his army and navy in readiness to meet any emergencies. He can call on Sweden for military aid if he needs it. The Duke of Augustenburg has on his side the people in the Duchies, one or two German princes, and the sympathy of many of the German Liberals. The question of peace or war rests for decision with the German Diet. If they sustain the Duke, war must ensue. But we do not believe they will.

If hostilities really begin, the royal family of England will be placed in a very embarrassing position. For, as we have said, the new King of Denmark is the father of Alexandra, the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who sustains Augustenburg, is a brother-in-law of Victoria, and Prince Alfred is to succeed him as Duke of Coburg. Victoria's daughter is Princess Royal of Prussia, and Prussia in 1848 led in the war against Denmark. In any event there is a house divided against itself. England will undoubtedly use her influence to prevent a resort to arms.—*Providence Journal.*

THE history of a Federal soldier named Rollo Lane, who entered the service as a private in Loomis' battery, has many features which characterize it as one of extraordinary qualities. Briefly summed up it is as follows: After being in that company nearly a year he was discharged for physical disability. He then returned to this city. His stay here was limited, and the next heard of him he was in Nashville, connected with some sutler. Shortly after this he was chief clown in a circus—swallowed the sword and other gastronomic feats of a more or less wonderful nature. He then, according to reports, entered a Kentucky regiment of cavalry, but soon closed his connection with this troop, whether by discharge or desertion is not known. When next heard from he was a sergeant in an Indiana regiment of infantry, from which he deserted to enlist in another in which greater bounties were paid. Another regiment, offering still greater bounties, induced him to risk the chances again. He did so, and the next heard of him he was a prisoner in the Indiana penitentiary, awaiting court-martial for his numerous enlistments. The trial resulted in conviction, and he was sentenced to be shot. The extreme penalty, however, was commuted by the President to one year's hard labor with chain and ball. Now there is a petition signed by the commissioned officers of a Kentucky company of artillery, sent to the head of the Executive clemency, praying for a full pardon for the deserter, that he may receive a lieutenancy in that company. Verily he is a lucky man, and the officers of that [...] are a "funny people."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Daily Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1863.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

When we recollect the manner in which the Southern voters of the dominant party in past years ignored and sought to humiliate their political opponents in Congress, we feel that it is right to point to the contrast suggested by the manner in which the Union men of the United States Senate and the Union Speaker of the House of Representatives have recompensed those who are classed as the adversaries of the Government and the war in the National Legislature. In this last remark we are far from including all who are called Democrats in Congress as antagonists to the Administration, and much less to the war. But if the intelligent reader will look over the standing committees yesterday announced in both Houses he will notice that those who have rather gloried in being the assailants equally of the Administration and the war have been remembered and honored by the very men who, during many years, were set aside as if by a rule of general outlawry. We do not care to specify. The record speaks for itself. There it stands. And he who shall write history now, or think of those who are to write history in other days, may now point a moral and adorn a tale by drawing the eloquent contrast between the scandalous oppressions of the slave despots in Congress in their treatment of the free agents of a free people in that great body, and their liberal and enlightened treatment of those who still cling to slavery in an American Legislature, by the great leaders in that body whose mission is to destroy slavery and to save the Republic. We have, as we have said, neither room nor time to show how generously the majority in the Senate have forgotten prejudice, nor yet to illustrate the characteristic liberality of that sterling common-sense patriot, Mr. Colfax, the new Speaker of the House, in his relations to the men who voted against him. On another occasion it will be to us an agreeable task to revive the intolerance and cruelty of the slaveholders in their relations to Northern men, and to place the fact side by side with the dignified and manly recognition of their most proscriptive antagonists by the friends of the Union yesterday. This is the true spirit that will not only win, but wear. We must be united. We must forgive all of the past that should be forgiven, on all sides. We must exact nothing as to the future, save only that the men who live under this great and generous Government should sustain the policy and strengthen the hands of those who have the duty of administering and saving that Government in the hour of its strife for self-preservation.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a report that possesses all the interest of a romance. We find his figures bewildering. He tells us of the progress of a navy which, in two years, has risen from a fleet or two of scattered ships to be among the finest navies in the world. There are few busy men who will believe that there are now on the seas, in the service of the Republic, 588 vessels, bearing 4,443 guns, and carrying 467,967 tons. Yet this is the simple sum of the Secretary's tables. Nor is there any sign of this great navy ceasing its progress. During the past year, we have added to it 161 vessels, representing 127,931 tons. These vessels have had a great work, and it is well done. Our modest navy is not always appreciated. Without the pomp and show and parade of the army, it moves on, guarding, watching, and [illegible]ing through the dangerous seas in execution of its great duty. We do not hear it, we rarely see it, and so, whenever we feel in a bad temper, we find fault and cavil. Whoever has thus sinned will find in this report the evidence of his injustice. No branch of the service has had more to do than the navy, and none has done the duty better. Since this war began it has taken 1,045 prizes, not including the large number seized and destroyed on the Mississippi river. This in itself would include the commerce of a second-class Power, and, while making these captures, it has been busy all this time patrolling rivers, cutting off rebel supplies, watching Nassau and Matamoras, and covering with its guns every sound, bayou, and inlet, of the Atlantic States and Gulfs. The line thus guarded and patrolled is near six thousand miles.

We confine ourselves to these figures, for they possess an interest that no words can convey. Yet, if we contented ourselves thus, we should do the navy a great injustice. We have not merely built ships and captured prizes. We have so revolutionized our whole system that other nations are coming to our feet and learning the lessons of our experience. A change as great as that of the vellum palimpsest to the printed book has been effected in the past three years; and the ancient mariner of the next generation will look with as much curiosity upon a vessel like the old ship-of-the-line as we would regard the broad-beamed frigate of Hendrick Hudson or the clumsy and dragging galley in which Cleopatra received the devotions of the Roman warrior. The old ocean life has passed away, and with it all the zest and flavor which it has given to our literature. While we would fondly linger upon all these memories of the salt, salt sea, and still retain the poetry of a wet sheet and a bending mast, we see, in the great change that has taken place, renewed evidences of the strength and perpetuity of our navy. In times of peace this people will speak like one whose ships are on every ocean, and whose command would be more terrible than the Berlin decree of Napoleon. It will command the respect that is always paid to the swiftest vessels and the heaviest artillery. It is proper it should be so. We need a great navy for our own preservation—to protect our commerce, guard our coasts, and compel the respect of Powers like France and England. We are best defended when we are the strongest to offend, and as long as the Powers of Europe know that over four thousand heavy guns are floating under the American flag they will treat that flag with profound respect.

What we must have in the hereafter is a naval establishment as large as England or France. Our commerce will justify the enlargement, and the true policy of the Government is to have it increased at the earliest time. We may become rich and prosperous—but we must also become strong and make our strength visible. Otherwise our wealth will only excite cupidity and our prosperity contempt, and we shall be at the mercy of the most audacious European Power. Our own people will have more faith in a government which has the power to make them secure at home and safe when abroad.

THE GRAND INTERNAL CANALS.

The President, in his message, makes brief but decisive reference to the subject of the enlargement of the canals between the valley of the Mississippi and the northeastern seaboard. "The enlarged navigation," says the President, "becomes a palpable need" to the Pacific railroad, work upon which has been so auspiciously commenced. It is justly said that eventually this project will force its own way; but it may well be doubted whether it is the part of wisdom to leave it to struggle with difficulties and delays until its imperative necessity is made evident by the disadvantages which the country will suffer from the lack of such a means of communication between the Mississippi and the lakes and seaboard. If it can be demonstrated that such improvement of the canals as is advocated will be of decided national benefit, why not promptly encourage and foster it by legislative and other aid? The war has neither imposed intolerable burdens upon the people, nor prostrated commerce, nor turned the teeming West into an unproductive wilderness. On the contrary, the people can abundantly meet all the demands which the war has made or may make upon them, while commerce flourishes and agriculture was never more productive and profitable than it now is. Congress may, therefore, well turn a willing ear to the arguments by which this great project is commended, and which are laid before it in the memorial which accompanied the President's message.

The resolutions accompanying that memorial, which emanated from one of the most influential conventions that ever assembled in the United States, affirmed the "national, commercial, and military importance of the enlargement of the canals between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic, with canals connecting the lakes, of dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the lakes;" that such works "are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom, and the necessities of commerce; and that "such national highways between the Mississippi and the lakes should be, as far as practicable, free; should be kept from the hands of private corporations; should be accomplished by the national credit, and, as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, be as free as the lakes to the commerce of the world."

It cannot be denied that recent events have shown the importance of greater facilities for the defence and protection of our lake shores. There are grouped some of our largest cities, the largest grain depots of the world, one of which has recently very narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of the rebels. Indeed, it is asserted that not less than ten millions of people live upon the borders of our lakes, and are deeply interested in their security; and that not less than one-third of the entire commerce of the nation passes over them. Yet are these people and this vast amount of property wholly unprotected, there being no navy upon the waters of the lakes, and can be none under existing treaties. By their hopeless condition they invite ravage and devastation. Canada has taught us a lesson in this regard which we ought not to overlook. She has constructed military canals at great expense, which enable her to pass her gunboats from the ocean, through the St. Lawrence, to the lakes. Lakes Erie and Ontario are also connected by the Welland canal, having locks twenty-six feet wide, one hundred and fifty feet long, and eleven feet deep. These measures on the part of the British Government, of which we have no right to complain, indicate plainly what our policy should be, and are a powerful, practical argument in favor of "a steamboat and ship canal from the Mississippi to the lakes, and from the lakes to the Hudson and the Atlantic."

The commercial importance of ship canals is not to be disputed. The commerce of the lakes employs one thousand six hundred and forty-three vessels and steamers, and is in value from four hundred millions to five hundred millions of dollars. The commerce of the Mississippi, before the rebellion, was not much less in value. Combined, they present an irrefragable argument in favor of the proposed facilities. Other nations, with a far less potent incentive, have constructed works, or are now constructing them, of at least equal cost. And it is undeniable that with increased facilities of transportation, agricultural products may be increased a hundredfold. The territories west of the lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and from Cairo, and even Memphis, north to and including Minnesota, will be brought practically hundreds of miles nearer to market, increasing in value every acre of land throughout that vast area. The trade of the Mississippi valley will at no distant day be increased by contributions from the auriferous regions of the Rocky Mountains, the valley of the Columbia, and the Pacific coast. The copper and iron of Lake Superior, the lead of Illinois and Wisconsin, the coal fields of the great basin, and the silver and gold of the Rocky Mountains will all add to the wealth and productions of the great West. We may add that the proposed line of canals will contribute largely to the national unity. It will have politically the same effect as the Mississippi river, which all agree has been a bond of Union that it was impossible to sever.

Mr. Hackett as Falstaff.

Mr. J. H. Hackett appeared at Ford's Theatre last evening as *Sir John Falstaff* in Shakespeare's play of "Henry IV." Mr. Hackett may certainly claim the honor of having had one of the finest houses of the season, the building being crowded to an uncomfortable degree. We do not think a more brilliant audience ever welcomed a performer to the city of Washington. The President of the United States occupied a private box.

The *Falstaff* of Shakspeare is a creation that stands alone in the drama. It is quaint, rich, overflowing, unctuous, complete in all its parts; so life-like and true that we can almost fancy the man lived and that we knew him. Commentators have discussed and analyzed him, but with little satisfaction; for the old knight laughs at the critics and drinks his sack. He has been tested by everything. He is a caricature; he is a reality, he really lived in the days of Bolingbroke, and his name was Oldcastle. He is a coward, and a hero; he is a buffoon, and a gentleman, a wit, and a rascal. So the commentators have it among themselves in a very cheerful way, and differ now as they will continue to differ. Still Sir John laughs and rolls and drinks his sack. The man who was at the same time the lover of Doll Tearsheet and the companion of the Prince of Wales may well be an anomaly, and so we are content to leave him. The man John Falstaff—fat-witted and drinking old sack, sleeping on benches, with his cup of Madeira and cold capon's leg, his men in buckram, his cunning, his humor, and his pennyworth of bread; "good, portly man i'faith, and a corpulent, of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage; and, as I think, his age some fifty, or, by'r lady, inclining to threescore;" the man John Falstaff, just as he might have lived, Mr. Hackett, by the aid of doublets and gutta-percha, succeeded in giving us last evening at Mr. Ford's.

Mr. Hackett is the man *John Falstaff* and nothing more, just as he might have appeared in *Dame Quickly's* tavern at Eastcheap, on the morning after the robbery at Gadshill. It is a great animal performance; for we do not see that Mr. Hackett makes any attempt to illustrate the finer traits in *Falstaff's* character that give it so much individuality, and make it so difficult of explanation. We have the rich, mellow laugh; the beefy, sensual face; the mutterings and pantings, the smacking of the lips over sack; the keen, low cunning that submits to every indignity of a princely companion who pays his bills, and may be called *Hal*. In the scene with the carriers on Gadshill, when the robbery is committed, and at Eastcheap, when, with hacked sword, he tells the story of the men in buckram, Mr. Hackett rises to the fullest conception of Shakespeare. We can think of nothing finer than the shameless effrontery with which he meets the exposure of the buckram story. "*By the Lord, I knew ye*—as well as he that made ye. Why, hear ye, my masters: *Was it for me to kill the heir-apparent?* Should I turn upon the true prince? Why, thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules, *but beware of instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince. Instinct is a great matter; I was a coward on instinct. I shall think the better of myself and thee during my life; I for being a valiant lion, and thee for being a true prince. But by the Lord, lads, *I am glad you have got the money.* Hostess, clap too the doors; watch to-night, pray to-morrow." This speech, which seems to convey a complete idea of the grosser part of Falstaff's character—his utter insensibility to shame, and his greedy anticipation of a ruby from the stolen gains—Mr. Hackett represents with a wonderful fidelity.

We do not think he was as successful in the other parts of the play, where the man John Falstaff is subordinated to the mental John Falstaff. If we look at the part closely we shall find that among his boon companions, drinking their sack and blustering for their amusement, he is not as he was in his better moments. He is a different man among his soldiers in Coventry, and still later, on the battle-field of Shrewsbury, something more than the tavern-lounger, with his sack and sugar, anchovies and sauce and cold capon. There is a degree of deep, keen, worldly wisdom shown here, which Mr. Hackett entirely neglects. The speech about the coventry conscripts abounds in wit of the highest order, and is free from the coarse humor elsewhere so constantly shown. What makes Mr. Hackett so much of a success in the earlier scenes makes him fail here. We have too much respect for his judgment to suppose that the difference escaped it, but it is very certain that he does not give the audience the slightest idea of the sharp and high-toned wit of Shakespeare. The speech on honor at the battle was also a failure, and for the same reason. Indeed, we can make no more just criticism in summing up this notice of Mr. Hackett than to say, that he is the best representative of the man *Falstaff*, the heavy, fat, swaggering, coarse, vulgar and cowardly tavern orator, upon the stage. So far as these traits enter the delineation of Shakspeare, Mr. Hackett rises to a full conception of the part, and plays it as no living actor can play it. Beyond this he does not go. His *Falstaff* is inferior to the Falstaff of the closet, that we see on these painted pages of Shakspeare, who philosophizes among his rugged coventrymen "about the cankers of a calm world, and a long peace," and sitting among the dead men on Shrewsbury Plain muses over honor as a mere sentiment—something that can neither set a leg nor take away the grief of a wound. It is, perhaps, too much to ask from any actor a complete embodiment of Shakespeare's genius. Mr. Hackett is certainly not so in *Falstaff*, but he comes nearer to it than any actor living, and that must be his highest and most sufficient praise.

The play will be repeated this evening.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

ARRAIGNMENT OF JEFF DAVIS.

Further Report of Foote's Remarks.

A LAMENTATION OVER THE MESSAGE.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY.

MR. MEMMINGER'S PLAN.

"The Gamblers Beginning to Hedge."

A TRIBUTE TO OUR DIPLOMACY.

Arrival from City Point—Provisioning Union Prisoners—Official Notice on the Subject.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 13.—The steamer New York arrived from City Point last evening, in charge of flag-of-truce officer Major Mulford. The Confederate authorities have given notice that no more provisions will be allowed to be sent to our prisoners in rebel prisons.

Foote's Arraignment of Jeff. Davis—Fuller Report of His Remarks.

The following is a fuller report of the remarks made by Foote, of Tennessee, in the rebel Congress on the 8th inst., than we were enabled to give in our issue of the 11th inst.

Mr. Foote said: "When Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy, the President made him his companion, and carried him to Bragg's army, where, as he rode along the line, the soldiers were heard to say, 'There goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg.' The President has never visited the army without doing it injury; never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro; he has opened Georgia to one hundred thousand of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. I charge him with having almost ruined the country, and will meet his champion anywhere to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the army again. A certain commanding general who was a curse to our country is invited to control the matter of subsistence. This monster, Northrup, has attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands. This commissary general was a pepper-doctor down in Charleston, and looked like a vegetarian, and actually made an elaborate report to the Secretary of War, showing that for the subsistence of a human Yankee carcase vegetable diet was the most proper. For the honor of our country this Northrup should be ejected at once."

We have received all the Richmond papers of the 11th. The following extracts will give a vivid idea of the affairs of the "Confederacy."

The Currency—How it is to be Amended.

In his report to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury makes the following recommendations for the improvement of the currency, which through his incompetence and mismanagement, has been brought almost to ruin:

1. That Congress forthwith authorize a loan of $1,000,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, the principal payable in twenty years, the interest semi-annually, to be extended hereafter, from time to time, so as to consolidate the whole public debt.
2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell at par as many of the said bonds as will be sufficient to take up the outstanding currency and to pay the appropriations made by Congress.
3. That deposits of Treasury notes on account of the said loan may be received at the Treasury or any of its depositories, or by commissioners to be appointed, said deposits to be in sums of one hundred dollars, or in sums of which one hundred is a perfect divisor.
4. Certificates shall be issued for such deposits, which shall entitle the holder to bonds for the amount, with interest from the date of deposit. If the deposit be made in the month of January, the bonds issued for the same shall be exempt from the tax of five per cent. for the present year, hereinafter mentioned; if made in the month of February, they shall be exempt from one-half of the tax, and if made in the month of March, they shall be exempt from one-fourth of the said tax. Officers, soldiers, and seamen in service shall be entitled to exemption from the whole tax for sums paid at any time before April 1, 1864.
5. A tax of five per cent. shall be imposed on all property and credits (other than the new issue of notes hereinafter mentioned) which may be held on the 1st of April next, to be paid on the 1st of July, one-half in Treasury notes and one-half in coin, or in the coupons of the bonds issued for the loan.
6. In case the coupons should advance in the market to a premium exceeding 25 per cent., any taxpayer shall be permitted to pay his tax in Treasury notes of the new issue, with 25 per cent. added.
7. Within six months a new and improved issue shall be made of two hundred millions of Treasury notes in substitution for that amount of old issues, and all the old issues shall be cancelled, and the faith of the Government is pledged not to increase said issue.
8. Notice shall be given to holders of Treasury notes, (other than the said two hundred millions,) requiring them to present their notes at the Treasury, or at some of the depositories, on or before the 1st day of April next, and receive payment thereof in bonds of the said consolidated loan, or in default thereof the notes not so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the Treasury for dues, but shall retain evidences of the debt payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.
9. In the States beyond the Mississippi the time mentioned in the last clause shall be extended until the 1st day of July.
10. Six months more shall be allowed all holders of Treasury notes to come in and register and verify their notes as demands against the Treasury, and exchange the same for a certificate of debt, or, if they prefer to keep the notes, the name of the holder shall be endorsed thereon, after which said notes shall be negotiable only by special assignment, and all notes not so registered within the same time shall be barred from any further claim on the Government.
11. Any holder of a bond of the Confederate States may convert the same into one of the bonds under this loan; the 8 per cent bonds at par, and the others at a proportionate rate; and the loan shall be extended so as to absorb all bonds which may be offered in exchange.
12. The interest coupons of this loan shall be held equivalent to specie in all future dealings of the Government, and shall be accepted in payment of any tax hereafter made payable in coin.
13. The faith of the Government is pledged to make adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the said loan by the continuance of the tax mentioned in Article 5, until a census shall be taken, after which like provision shall be made by direct taxes or by duties on imports and exports.
14. The notes of denominations under five dollars shall not be affected by the provisions of this scheme.

What is Thought of the Plan of Mr. Memminger—"The Storm Shaking the Ship of State."

(From the Richmond Examiner, December 11.)

The reader will find in another column Mr. Memminger's "outline of a system" for a consolidated debt and a new currency; and will perceive from the reports that Congress is full of schemes, some one of which must soon be adopted. In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, the question of the repudiation or redemption of our currency will be definitely settled. The levity with which the former alternative has been regarded in too many sections and too many circles of the Confederacy is already giving way to a certain fearful-looking forward to the consequences of a possible restoration of the currency to a healthy tone. *The more experienced gamblers are beginning to hedge, and as soon as this becomes fully evident, the amateurs, who have merely followed the lead of shrewder operators, will hasten to imitate the example of their file-leaders. The line once broken, the retreat will be a rout. The prospect is not pleasant to those who are interested,* however serene may be the contemplations of the lookers-on, who behold the tempest from the shore on which they have been stranded by the storm of war, or from which they have not been swept by the tide of speculation.

It is to be hoped that repudiation will find no advocates in that Congress to which the nation looks for a far different solution of our financial problem. *But repudiation has its advocates—advocates fed by self-interest—advocates relished by despair.* Of the former class we have no words to waste. There are no ears more dull of hearing than those of our modern Midases. But the latter class is composed in great part of well-meaning men, who have simply become sea-sick in the storm which is shaking our ship of State from stem to stern—men who may possess ample abilities for navigating a vessel in harbor and sufficient strength of stomach for a holiday excursion, but are sadly out of place when caught in a Typhoon or in that "tempestuous wind called Euroclydon." Now, sea-sickness is a distressing malady, but can hardly be regarded as tragic in its character or its effects, unless it spreads to the crew and the men at the helm, which Heaven forbid!

To throw off the present currency by repudiation would be a simple process. The let-alone system would bring about that result in a few weeks. Confederate notes would cease to circulate from sheer weakness; would not even have vitality enough to run down hill. And hence the let-alone system is popular with this class. As any change of position is productive of new discomfort to the sick man, so any attempt to better the condition of the currency is nauseating to these despairing patriots. *Our Treasury notes must go the way of the continental issues and of the French assignats, and the sooner the better.* With the latter clause we agree. If they must die, the sooner the better. Murder and sudden death would be preferable in this case to the slower process of dissolution. But what is to take their place? How can we get a healthier medium of circulation, if either by a speedy or by a more gradual "course of extinction" the present currency is utterly discredited? The source of that currency, the Government, will be equally discredited, and the new issues will depreciate with a rapidity to which geometrical progression is slowness itself. Even if we could succeed in drawing from the hiding places in the strong boxes of Northern capitalists and Southern alarmists the State bank notes which once constituted our circulating medium, the amount would not be sufficient for the expanded character of Government transactions, nor could the Government gain possession of them in time to meet its engagements. The same remark applies with greater force to gold and silver. Private transactions might be carried on by barter, and although tobacco and lemons, penny nails would be somewhat cumbrous in settling large balances, still men have made shift to do business with commodities as inconvenient as these. But no such premature methods would answer for the conduct of the war on the present large scale; and, although we might be ultimately successful even without a currency, the want of a currency would prolong the struggle for years and years.

The Foreign Relations.—Superior Diplomacy of the United States.

(From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 11.)

The President treats at great length of our foreign relations. He discusses with boldness the conduct of England, and proves conclusively that her "strict neutrality" is one-sided, and inimical to us. He gibbets her Minister of Foreign Affairs as the pusillanimous instrument of our enemies, exposing his base subterfuges, his unblushing disregard of treaty stipulations, and the ungenerous advantages taken of our present situation. The unfriendly action of the British Administration is proved strongly—perhaps, unfortunately, too strongly. He shows that Lord John Russell is decidedly hostile to us. *The tendency of this information, is presented, is to discourage our people. Argument on this line, too, tends to soothe the antagonism of the North towards Great Britain,* for so well sustained an accusation of the English ministry by the Confederate States, is the acquittal of England by the North. Just doubts may be entertained if they are the true exponents of the majority of intelligent Englishmen, or even of Parliament.

What policy does the President disclose in our foreign relations? What efforts have been made to conciliate foreign nations? Two measures of retaliation for their broken faith were suggested, but deprecated on moral grounds. We wish favors from foreign nations. Can we reasonably expect them to be offered gratuitously to us, or even upon merely signifying a desire for them? Sentiment may influence the action of men. Interest only influences the action of nations. On the mere plausibility of our claim to be recognized European nations promptly accorded to us the position of belligerents, though the sentiment of Europe was adverse to us because of our peculiar institutions. Why is the attitude of European powers, England especially, now inimical to us? *Because the superior diplomacy of the United States has made it appear that it is to their interest to be so.* What the argument or the inducement offered, time will disclose; but it has been efficacious to the extent of securing to her a full privilege to obtain men, munitions and credit to an unlimited extent. Perhaps the reckoning is anticipated at our expense. It looks so. They have no resources of their own to meet it. We have, though each day of the continuance of the war is deepening the embarrassment that overlies, if not seriously exhausting them. Let us then confer on our present commissioners, or new ones, *plenary powers to confer with Yankee diplomatists.* The House at a former session, passed a resolution looking forward to such action. Remove the restrictions under which our commissioners have been acting. Let them not appeal simply as the representatives of a just cause, and an oppressed people, but as the representatives of a brave, united, powerful, and unconquerable people, whose policy is peace, possessing almost boundless territory, vast wealth, and incalculable resources. A judicious resort to the almost infallible system of Yankee diplomacy cannot fail to speedily reverse the one-sided neutrality to which we are now so much the victim. Nor even now is it to be despaired of that a similar policy toward our neighbors, and neutral allies, of the Northwest will be productive of good results.

It seems that the President did not anticipate war. It is strange that he should not have done so, at least when he ordered Gen. Beauregard to open on Fort Sumter. Perhaps the country at large may be charged with the same want of foresight. Congress, at least, does not appear to have foreseen it from the provisions it made. But the Constitution of the Provisional Government prohibited any expenditure of money, except on estimates sent in by a department. Hence, if the proper expenditures were not made, the fault must rest on the Administration. Yet we seem not to have been anticipated. Larger appropriations, and a more comprehensive financial system would of course have been entered upon. It was only during the second session of the Provisional Congress that war was declared to exist between the Confederacy and the United States.

Many excellent suggestions are made for maintaining the efficiency of the army. We have heretofore expressed our views upon the repeal of the substitute law, and the bringing of exempts into service. Every man within the present military age should be put in the service who is not more profitably employed out of it. Congress should act cautiously in extending that age, or in passing a sweeping conscription, and providing that those more useful to the material and political interests of the country, be exempted by a "detail." We remonstrate against this proceeding as an infringement of the constitutional duty of the Representative branch to "raise armies," which we understand to mean armies for the field, and as placing an arbitrary power in the hands of creatures of the Executive liable to the most corrupting and dangerous abuse.

Texas.

The Governor of Texas has written a message. He is distinct upon the question of peace. There is to be no peace in Texas until the independence of the Confederate States is acknowledged.

CHATTANOOGA.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

Longstreet's Retreat from Knoxville.

LOSS OF 4,000 PRISONERS AND NEARLY ALL HIS CANNON AND TRAIN.

CHATTANOOGA, December 14.—Colonel Watkins, commander of the Kentucky brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnoissance at [illegible] Lafayette. He dashed into Lafayette and captured a rebel signal station, six officers, and forty privates. The remainder of a large force of rebels fled. The 79th Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered home for furlough, having reenlisted as veteran volunteers. Numbers of veteran regiments and a battery are prepared to enlist under the new order.

A rumor prevails that Longstreet, in retreating from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners and nearly all of his cannon and train.

General Palmer's resignation as commander of the 14th corps, which was accepted, has been recalled, and he is again in command.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Result of a Recent Reconnoissance—No Enemy in Force Encountered—No Marked Scarcity of Provisions Observed—Unreliable Report about Longstreet—Resignation of Captain J. P. Kimball.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say a reconnoitring party, sent out some days ago to perfect our maps of the region north of Culpeper and along the base of the Blue Ridge, as far as Sperryville and Little Washington, returned to camp on Friday. Officers accompanying the expedition state that they encountered no enemy in force, but fell in with several small squads of partisans, all belonging to the 6th Virginia cavalry. With the exception of faring immediately on the line of the principal routes, all the houses were well stored with the necessaries of life, such as meats, poultry, and breadstuffs, with a sufficient supply of forage to winter their scanty stock herds.

Considerable complaint has been expressed by regimental quartermasters of a present scarcity of clothing and underclothing, and attribute it to derelict contractors.

Leaves of absence are freely granted to officers and men for short periods.

Reports are prevalent in camp that Longstreet has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee; but, after due inquiry, they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

The following rules at present control trade in the army:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 7, 1863.

Until further orders the following rules will be observed:

First. Every sutler or sutler's clerk will confine himself to the orders of his own command and to the headquarters of the corps, division, or brigade to which he has been designated.

Second. The officers' orders must be accompanied by duplicate consolidated invoices, which must state the number of officers ordering, and must be approved by a general order of the command.

Third. If bills are presented by sutlers' employés, they must be provided with written authority to act for the sutlers.

Fourth. Orders from corps, division, or brigade headquarters must be in the hands of one having written authority to act as the agent of such headquarters.

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost Marshal General.

Captain J. P. Kimball, Assistant Adjutant General to General Patrick, has tendered his resignation in the army, and been notified of its acceptance. He has been long and favorably known to all who have had occasion to transact business in that department. Captain Phil Schuyler, 14th United States infantry, succeeds Captain Kimball.

FROM OLD POINT.

The Stephens Peace-Commissioner Rumor Unfounded—Policemen's Exemption Ball.

BALTIMORE, December 14.—Clement C. Barclay returned from Old Point to-day. He is sojourning here. He feels quite confident he will succeed in getting permission to visit our prisoners at Richmond in a few days. He speaks highly of the kindly feelings manifested toward him by the Confederate Commissioner. The rumor about Stephens and five other rebel commissioners being at Old Point is unfounded. The Baltimore policemen's benefit ball to-night, at Maryland Institute, to raise money to pay exemption fees of twenty-eight of their drafted comrades, was attended by over three thousand persons.

KENTUCKY.

Election of United States Senator Postponed.

FRANKFORT, KY., December 14.—The Legislature postponed the election of Senator to January 21st.

HON. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio; Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania; Hon. O. H. Browning, late Senator from Illinois; and Hon. B. Hill, of Missouri, have constituted themselves into a law firm, and have opened an office in Washington. They will transact business in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Senator Cowan alone, by act of Congress, being prohibited from practising in the latter court, will therefore confine his services to the Supreme Court of the United States. This is a most distinguished partnership, and we need add nothing more than call the attention of the public to the fact that the eminent gentlemen composing it are abundantly qualified by their experience and learning for the faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GENERAL GRANT.—Under date of December 8, the President thus addresses General Grant:

WASHINGTON, December 8.

MAJOR GENERAL GRANT: Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you and all under your command my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all!

A. LINCOLN.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

Senate.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

Mr. ANTHONY asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to suspend the rule requiring the election of committees by ballot.

Mr. POWELL said it had been the custom for the majority of the Senate to name the majority of the committees, which were submitted to the minority, leaving blanks to be filled by the latter. He inquired whether this had been done in the present case. He did not know whether gentlemen on his side had seen the lists for the committees. He certainly had not.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the list of committees was sometimes submitted to the minority, but it was not a formal practice of the Senate. He had served two years without a sight of the committees.

Mr. POWELL said, ever since he had been a member of the Senate, the majority had left blanks in the list of committees to be filled by the minority. He thought it would be eminently proper for the majority to extend this courtesy to the minority on the present occasion.

Mr. HALE said for ten years he occupied a position in the minority here, and was never consulted. He was considered as belonging to an unhealthy political party, and was kept off the committees entirely. Finally my health got so well, politically, that I was put on the tail of the Committee of Private Land Claims.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

Mr. MORGAN presented the credentials of B. Gratz Brown, Senator elect from Missouri. He was qualified by taking the constitutional oath and the oath of loyalty, and took his seat.

The debate on the nomination of the committees was then resumed, Messrs. Fessenden, Wilkinson, and Powell taking part. The rules were suspended, and the Senate proceeded and elected the Standing Committees, as nominated by Mr. Anthony, as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, chairman, Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, McDougall.

Finance.—Messrs. Fessenden, chairman, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness.

Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, chairman, Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Bowden, Saulsbury.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Sherman, chairman, Wilson, Morrill, Lane, of Kansas, Powell.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wilson, chairman, Lane, of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Brown.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale, chairman, Grimes, Anthony, Willey, Sherman, Harding, Hicks.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull, chairman, Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Collamer, chairman, Dixon, Ramsey, Anderson, Johnson, Conness, Buckalew.

Pensions.—Messrs. Foster, chairman, Lane, of Indiana, Pomeroy, Bowden, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Wilkinson, chairman, Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, Wright.

Claims.—Messrs. Clark, chairman, Howe, Pomeroy, Morrill, Hicks, Hendricks.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Grimes, chairman, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson, Anthony, Richardson.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, chairman, Pomeroy, Harding, Carlile, Hendricks and Wright.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris, chairman, Sumner, Howard, Bayard and McDougall.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle, chairman, Wilkinson, Lane, of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Brown and Buckalew.

Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Cowan, chairman, Sumner, Harris, Saulsbury and Carlile.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Foot, chairman, Anthony, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson and Hendricks.

Territories.—Messrs. Wade, chairman, Wilkinson, Hale, Lane, of Kansas, Carlile, Davis and Richardson.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Dixon, chairman, Clark and Harding.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, chairman, Sumner and Willey.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Printing, on the part of the Senate.—Messrs. Anthony, chairman, Morgan and Powell.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Howe, chairman, Cowan and Hicks.

On the Library.—Messrs. Collamer, chairman, Fessenden and Johnson.

PETITIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. DIXON presented the petition of a large number of assessors and assistant assessors, asking for increase of compensation.

Mr. DIXON also gave notice of a bill, amending the conscription act in such manner as to exempt clergymen of all religious denominations from its operation.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major General Joseph Hooker and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy, and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels, led by General Robert E. Lee, and to Major General George G. Meade, and the officers and soldiers of that army, for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispersed, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.

The resolution was read the first and second time, and referred to the Military Committee.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. WILSON also introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major General Nathaniel P. Banks and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, courage, and endurance which compelled the surrender of Port Hudson, and thus removed the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

Referred to the Military Committee.

PETITIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. NESMITH presented a petition for the establishment of a port of entry at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Nesmith also gave notice of a bill to establish a branch mint at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. HENDRICKS gave notice of a bill to extend the time in which States may receive lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges.

A GOLD MEDAL FOR GENERAL GRANT.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the joint resolution from the House, voting a gold medal and the thanks of Congress to General Grant. On his motion it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENROLMENT ACT—INCREASE OF ARMY PAY.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced bills to amend the enrolment act, so as to make out the $300 commutation, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, of which he had given previous notice.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, that portion of the President's message referring to foreign affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. HALE, that portion of the President's message referring to naval affairs was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES introduced his bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service, and give credit for the same on the military quotas of the respective States.

STATE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of an increase of pay to soldiers.

Mr. WILSON also presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning persons enlisted in the naval service of the United States.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. HALE, having obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced the following bill:

AN ACT more effectually to suppress the rebellion.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter all persons within the United States of America are equal before the law, and all claims to personal services, except those forwarded on contract, and the claim of a parent to the services of a minor child, and the services rendered in pursuance of sentence for the punishment of crime be and the same are hereby forever abolished, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered to be printed.

GRANTING PENSIONS.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to extend the benefits of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granting pensions to persons wounded in Indian wars in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

INCREASED BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON introduced his bill to increase the bounties to volunteers, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following as the Standing Committees, namely:

Committee of Elections.—Henry L. Dawes, of Mass.; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Ind.; Portus Baxter, of Vt.; Green Clay Smith, of Ky.; John Ganson, of N. Y.; Glenni W. Scofield, of Penn.; Nathaniel B. Smithers, of Del.; Charles Upson, of Mich.; James S. Brown, of Wis.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn.; Justin S. Morrill, Vt.; George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Reuben E. Fenton, of N. Y.; Samuel Hooper, of Mass.; Robert Mallory, of Ky.; Henry T. Blow, of Mo.; John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Henry G. Stebbins, of N. Y.

Committee of Claims.—James T. Hale, of Penn.; William S. Holman, of Ind.; Edwin H. Webster, of Md.; James M. Ashley, of Ohio; William J. Allen, of Ill.; Giles W. Hotchkiss, of N. Y.; William G. Brown, of West Virginia; John V. L. Pruyn, of N. Y.; Alexander Long, of Ohio.

Committee on Commerce.—Elihu B. Washburne, of Ill.; Thomas D. Eliot, of Mass.; Elijah Ward, of N. Y.; Nathan F. Dixon, of R. I.; John A. J. Creswell, of Md.; Nehemiah Perry, of N. J.; Charles O'Neill, of Penn.; John W. Longyear, of Mich.; Wells A. Hutchins, of Ohio.

Committee on Public Lands.—George W. Julian, of Ind.; James E. English, of Conn.; Wm. Higby, of Cal.; Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; Wm. H. Wadsworth, of Ky.; Ithamer C. Sloan, of Wis.; Fernando Wood, of N. Y.; John F. Driggs, of Mich.; Samuel F. Miller, of N. Y.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—John B. Alley, of Mass.; Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois; Aaron Harding, of Ky.; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minn.; James G. Blaine, of Maine; James Brooks, of N. Y.; Cornelius Cole, of Cal.; Josiah B. Grinnell, of Iowa; Wm. E. Finck, of Ohio.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Owen Lovejoy, of Ill.; Ebenezer Dumont, of Ind.; John B. Steel, of N. Y.; Lucien Anderson, of Ky.; James W. Patterson, of N. H.; James R. Morris, of Ohio; Thomas T. Davis, of N. Y.; Henry W. Tracy, of Penn.; Ezra Wheeler, of Wis.

Committee on the Judiciary.—James F. Wilson, of Iowa; George S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Francis Kernan, of N. Y.; Francis Thomas, of Md.; Thomas Williams, of Penn.; Austin A. King, of Mo.; Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vt.; Daniel Morris, of N. Y.; George Bliss, of Ohio.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Hiram Price, of Iowa; John D. Stiles, of Pa.; Jesse O. Norton, of Ill.; Martin Kalbfleisch, of N. Y.; Oakes Ames, of Mass.; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wis.; Ebenezer Dumont, of Ind.; William Johnson, of Ohio; John G. Scott, of Mo.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Calvin T. Hulburd, of N. Y.; John M. Broomall, of Pa.; Francis Le Blond, of Ohio; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Jesse Lazear, of Pa.; Jacob B. Blair, of West Va.; Edward H. Rollins, of N. H.; Andrew J. Rogers, of N. J.; Charles M. Harris, of Ill.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—M. Russell Thayer, of Penn.; Giles W. Hotchkiss, of N. Y.; Anthony L. Knapp, of Ill.; Daniel W. Gooch, of Mass.; John O'Neill, of Ohio; Chas. H. Winfield, of N. Y.; Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio; Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, of Maine; Henry W. Harrington, of Ind.

Committee on Manufactures.—Jas. K. Moorhead, of Penn.; Orlando Kellogg, of N. Y.; Sydenham E. Ancona, of Penn.; Isaac N. Arnold, of Ill.; Freeman Clark, of N. Y.; Clinton A. White, of Ohio; Oakes Ames, of Mass.; John F. Starr, of N. J.; B. G. Harris, of Md.

Committee on Agriculture.—Brutus J. Clay, of Ky.; Kellian V. Whaley, of West Va.; Jos. Baily, of Pa.; Calvin T. Hulburd, of N. Y.; John Law, of Ind.; Wm. D. Kelley, of Pa.; Sidney Perham, of Me.; Augustus C. Baldwin, of Mich.; Geo. Middleton, of N. J.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—William Windom, of Minn.; Walter D. McIndoe, of Wis.; James C. Allen, of Ill.; John R. McBride, of Oregon; A. Carter Wilder, of Kansas; Homer A. Nelson, of N. Y.; Sempronius H. Boyd, of Missouri; Thomas B. Shannon, of Cal.; Charles Denison, of Pa.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio; John F. Farnsworth, of Ill.; George H. Yeaman, of Ky.; James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Benjamin Loan, of Mo.; Moses F. Odell, of N. Y.; Henry C. Deming, of Conn.; Francis W. Kellogg, of Mich.; Archibald McAllister, of Pa.

Committee on the Militia.—Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, of N. Y.; Green Clay Smith, of Ky.; Sydenham E. Ancona, of Pa.; Edwin H. Webster, of Md.; Orlando Kellogg, of N. Y.; William R. Morrison, of Ill.; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Amasa Cobb, of Wis.; John F. McKinney, of Ohio.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Alex. Rice, Mass.; John A. Griswold, N. Y.; Frederick A. Pike, Maine; Wm. D. Kelley, Penn.; Jas. S. Rollins, Mo.; Rufus P. Spalding, Ohio; Augustus Brandegee, Conn.; Joseph K. Edgerton, Ind.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Henry Winter Davis, of Md.; Daniel W. Gooch, of Mass.; Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio; Theodore M. Pomeroy, of N. Y.; Godlove S. Orth, of Ind.; William H. Randall, of Ky.; John L. Dawson, of Penn.; Asahel W. Hubbard, of Iowa; John T. Stuart, of Ill.

Committee on Territories.—James M. Ashley, of Ohio; Fernando C. Beaman, of Mich.; James A. Cravens, of Ind.; Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; John H. Rice, of Maine; Henry Grider, of Ky.; James M. Marvin, of N. Y.; John W. McClurg, of Mo.; Philip Johnson, of Pa.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—De Witt C. Littlejohn, of N. Y.; John Law, of Ind.; Walter D. McIndoe, of Wis.; Anson Herrick, of N. Y.; Rufus P. Spaulding, of Ohio; John R. Eden, of Ill.; Brutus J. Clay, of Ky.; Daniel Marcy, of N. H.; Alexander H. Coffroth, of Pa.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Kellian V. Whaley, of West Virginia; Benjamin Wood, of N. Y.; Sidney Perham, of Me.; James F. McDowell, of Ind.; William B. Washburn, of Mass.; William H. Miller, of Penn.; Freeman Clark, of N. Y.; Lewis W. Ross, of Ill.; J. A. J. Creswell, of Md.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Isaac N. Arnold, of Ill.; De Witt C. Littlejohn, of N. Y.; William A. Hall, of Mo.; Fernando C. Beaman, of Mich.; William B. Washburn, of Mass.; Elijah Ward, of N. Y.; Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio; William B. Allison, of Iowa; Myer Strouse, of Pa.

Committee on Patents.—Thomas A. Jenckes, of R. I.; Leonard Myers, of Pa.; Warren P. Noble, of Ohio; John H. Hubbard, of Conn.; John W. Chanler, of N. Y.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—John H. Rice, of Me.; Jacob B. Blair, of W. Va.; Samuel J. Randall, of Pa.; John F. Starr, of N. J.; William Radford, of New York.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Sempronius H. Boyd, of Mo.; Homer A. Nelson, of N. Y.; John F. McKinney, of Ohio; Charles Upson, of Mich.; James C. Allen, of Illinois.

Committee on Mileage.—James C. Robinson, Ill.; Augustus Frank, N. Y.; Amos Myers, Penn.; Benj. Wood, N. Y.; Joseph W. White, Ohio.

Committee on Accounts.—Edward H. Rollins, N. H.; John M. Broomall, Penn.; William G. Steele, N. J.; Ambrose W. Clark, N. Y.; John R. Eden, Ill.

Committee on Expenditures of the State Department.—Frederick A. Pike, Maine; James C. Robinson, Ill.; Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, N. Y.; John D. Stiles, Penn.; James E. English, Conn.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Amos Myers, Penn.; Martin Kalbfleisch, N. Y.; Joseph W. White, Ohio; Thomas D. Eliot, Mass.; James W. Patterson, N. H.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Henry C. Deming, Conn.; John B. Steele, N. Y.; Charles M. Harris, Ill.; Ithamer C. Sloan, Wis.; Glenni W. Scofield, Penna.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Portus Baxter, Vt.; William Higby, Cal.; Anson Herrick, N. Y.; Daniel Marcy, N. H.; Henry W. Tracy, Penna.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York; Clinton A. White, of Ohio; Leonard Myers, of Penn.; William A. Hall, of Mo.; John H. Hubbard, of Conn.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Thomas B. Shannon, of California; George Middleton, of New Jersey; Alexander H. Coffroth, of Penn.; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Augustus C. Baldwin, of Mich.

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—John W. Longyear, of Mich.; Jesse Lazear, of Penn.; John D. Baldwin, of Mass.; William Johnson, of Ohio; Augustus Brandegee, of Conn.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Augustus Frank, of N. Y.; Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; William H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Ambrose W. Clark, of N. Y.; Joseph Bailey, of Penn.; John D. Baldwin, of Mass.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin; William G. Steele, of New Jersey.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. MORRILL, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain the notice required for the termination of the Reciprocity treaty of June 5, 1854. He moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD moved an amendment to refer the resolution to the Committee on Commerce. He said it should take that direction, as the subject had been fully elaborated and considered by that committee during the last Congress.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that it was time the treaty should be abrogated, as it deprived us of the privilege of receiving our tariff, or levying internal taxes, according as our wisdom and judgment may dictate.

On the question being taken, the House refused to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, and committed the resolution to the Committee on Commerce.

PROPOSED NEW TREATY.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a new treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain, with the British Provinces of North America, based on the true principles of reciprocity. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NEGRO RECRUITS.

Also, a bill providing for recruiting negroes in insurrectionary districts, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. YEAMAN introduced a bill for the restoration of civil authority in such States as are now under control of rebellion; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SLAVERY.

Several bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to repeal the fugitive slave law; and to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish slavery everywhere.

DECLARATION OF LIBERTY.

Mr. LOVEJOY introduced a bill providing that all persons held in slavery in the States and Territories shall be declared free; and all persons so declared free shall be protected the same as white men now are by the Constitution. Any person seizing such freed person to reduce him to slavery shall be declared guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, punished. Also, a bill to protect freedmen, and to provide for punishing those who attempt to enslave them. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

$300 EXEMPTION ACT—EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. ARNOLD introduced a bill to repeal so much of the enrolment act as authorizes the discharge of persons drafted on the payment of three hundred dollars, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to aid the President of the United States to carry out the immediate execution of the emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863, and prohibiting the reenslavement of persons designated therein; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general, and authorizing the President to confer it on any officer not below the grade of major general who has distinguished himself by courage and skill, and who, being thus commissioned, may be authorized to command the army of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, declaring slavery incompatible with free government, and is therefore prohibited in the United States; and servitude, except in the punishment of crime. Congress is to have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EMANCIPATION BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill to establish a bureau of emancipation, which was referred to a select committee.

TENNESSEE AND LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress from the States of Tennessee and Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS—COLORED OFFICERS' PAY.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill granting public lands in aid of the People's Pacific Railroad company by the Northern route, which was referred to the select committee.

Also, a bill to fix the pay of colored officers, chaplains, and musicians, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENABLING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Also, a bill to fix the time for holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote for State officers, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

VARIOUS OTHER BILLS.

A very large number of other bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred, including bills to enable the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado to form State governments, and provide for their admission into the Union.

Also, a bill providing temporary government for the territory of Montana. These were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to revise and codify the laws relating to the Post Office Department.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the President in his message, delivered to this House on the 9th instant, and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and whereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity, nor dangerous to our safety, to evince a generous magnanimity, becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions, therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three commissioners who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of fraternity and equality under the Constitution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the resolution be laid upon the table, and this was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 60, as follows:

YEAS.

Alley	Ganson	Perham
Allison	Garfield	Pike
Anderson	Gooch	Pomeroy
Arnold	Grinnell	Price
Ashley	Griswold	Randall, Ky.
Baily	Higby	Rice, Mass.
Baldwin, Mass.	Hooper	Rice, Me.
Baxter	Hotchkiss	Rollins, N. H.
Beaman	Hubbard, Iowa	Schenck
Blaine	Hubbard, Conn.	Scofield
Blair, W. Va.	Hulburd	Shannon
Blow	Jenckes	Sloan
Boutwell	Julian	Smith
Boyd	Kasson	Smithers
Brandegee	Kellogg, Mich.	Spalding
Broomall	Kellogg, N. Y.	Stevens
Brown	Loan	Thayer
Clark	Longyear	Thomas
Clarke	Lovejoy	Tracy
Cobb	Marvin	Upson
Cole	McBride	Van Valkenburgh
Creswell	McClurg	Ward
Davis, Md.	McIndoe	Washburne
Dawes	Miller, N. Y.	Washburn
Deming	Moorhead	Whaley
Dixon	Morrill	Wheeler
Donnelly	Morris, N. Y.	Williams
Driggs	Myers, A.	Wilder
Dumont	Myers, L.	Wilson
Eckley	Norton	Windom
Eliot	O'Neill, Penn.	Woodbridge
Farnsworth	Orth	Yeaman—98.
Fenton	Patterson	

NAYS.

Allen, J. C.	Harrington	Nelson
Allen, W. J.	Harris, Md.	Noble
Ancona	Harris, Ill.	Odell
Baldwin, Mich.	Herrick	O'Neill, Ohio
Bliss	Holman	Pendleton
Brooks	Johnson, Ohio	Robinson
Chanler	Kernan	Rollins, Mo.
Clay	King	Ross
Coffroth	Knapp	Scott
Cox	Law	Stebbins
Cravens	Lazear	Steele, N. Y.
Dawson	Le Blond	Stuart
Dennison	Long	Sweat
Eden	Mallory	Voorhees
Edgerton	Marcy	Wadsworth
Eldridge	McDowell	White, C. A.
English	McKinney	White, J. W.
Finck	Miller, Penn.	Winfield
Grider	Morris, Ohio	Wood, F.—60.
Harding	Morrison	

MORE PAY TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of privates in the army to $25 a month, and adding to the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians 40 per cent.

DAMAGES FOR MORGAN'S RAID.

On motion of Mr. CRAVENS, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing payment for losses of property taken or destroyed during Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana.

PERIODICAL STATEMENT OF FINANCES, ETC.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to Congress, during each session, a semi-monthly statement of the receipts, disbursements, estimates, and of the financial condition of the Government, and during the recess of Congress to publish a monthly statement thereof, and that the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster General be directed to present to the Secretary of the Treasury a weekly statement of their general disbursements and estimates during each session of Congress, and a semi-monthly report thereof during the recess of Congress.

It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EMIGRANT BUREAU.

Mr. WARD also introduced the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be and is hereby requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Emigrant Bureau in connection with the Department of the Interior, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW REPEAL.

Mr. JULIAN introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the repeal of the third and fourth sections of the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793, and the act to amend an explanatory to the aforesaid act, approved September 18, 1850.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the resolution was laid upon the table—yeas 82, nays 74.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered the following, but debate arising, it goes over:

Resolved, That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and the Federal Executive can neither directly or indirectly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully restrict or abolish the exercise thereof by the people.

REPORT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Mr. COX offered the following, which lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report made by Major General George B. McClellan, concerning the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac while under his command, and of all army operations while he was commander-in-chief.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

Mr. HARDING offered the following, which, debate arising, lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Union has not been dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion, in any of the seceded States, shall be put down and subdued, either by force of the Federal arms, or by the voluntary submission of the people of such State to the authority of the Constitution, then such State will be thereby restored to all its rights and privileges as a State of the Union, under the constitution of such State and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order, and control its own domestic institutions according to the constitution and laws of such States, free from all Congressional or Executive control and dictation.

A CONSTITUTIONAL WAR.

Mr. HOLMAN submitted the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be the States of the Union, and shall be held to the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebutted and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of slave States, tending to prolong the war and to confirm the treasonable theory of Secessionists, and, if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States by centralizing and consolidating the powers of the Government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection, which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to reestablish the supremacy of the Constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the Constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore addressed by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That all necessary and proper appropriations of money ought to be promptly made by this Congress for the support of the army and navy and to maintain the public forces of the Government and all measures of legislation necessary to increase and promote their efficiency, its credit ought to be adopted, that, through a vigorous prosecution of the war, peace on the basis of the Union of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution may be the most speedily obtained.

These resolutions were laid upon the table—yeas, 82, nays, 74.

WHEN THE WAR OUGHT TO CEASE.

Mr. FINCK offered the following resolution, which, debate arising, lies over:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this House, the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with the necessary power and authority to suppress any resistance to the due execution of the laws thereof, and to employ the army and navy in aid of the civil authorities, to disperse all armed resistance to the rightful power of the United States; and, whereas, in the judgment of this House, the army and navy cannot be rightfully used to subjugate and hold as conquered territory any of the States of this Union;

Therefore, be it resolved, That in this national emergency Congress will forego all feeling of mere passion or resentment, and will recollect only its duty to the country, and this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are attained the war ought to cease.

NO DISTINCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing, in any bill or bills they may report, all the regularly enlisted soldiers on a footing as to pay, without distinction of color.

Mr. COX moved that the resolution lie upon the table; but it was not agreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the practical working of the Reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces. If defects and inequalities be discovered, then the Committee to report whether it is not expedient, and to the mutual advantage of both parties, to alter and amend the same, in order to render it reciprocally beneficial.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the two Houses adjourn on Friday next, it be to Wednesday, the sixth of January.

The resolution was passed—ayes 90, noes 44.

Adjourned.

Colonel Harding, of the 12th Pennsylvania R. C., Wounded.

Colonel Harding, of the 12th Pennsylvania R. C., Colonel Dare, of the 5th Pennsylvania R. C., and several other officers, while out examining their picket lines beyond Bristow Station, last Sunday, were surprised by a squad of Mosby's cavalry, who demanded a surrender, and at the same time fired their pistols, wounding Colonel Harding in one of his arms, near the elbow, making amputation near the shoulder necessary. The rebels were clad in our soldiers' uniform, and approached within pistol-shot before they were suspected to be of Mosby's gang. Our officers immediately drew their revolvers, and after a few shots dispersed them, returning to camp with the Colonel.

GOVERNOR YATES SUSTAINED.—The Illinois Supreme Court, by a decision rendered on the 12th inst., has sustained Governor Yates's action in proroguing the Legislature last summer, Judges Walker and Breese holding that the proclamation issued by the Governor and acquiesced in by the General Assembly at the time, terminated its session on the 10th of June.

LADY CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.—This beautiful drama was first produced in New York, we believe, at Wallack's Theatre. It was a decided success there, and for weeks the principal items in the editorial columns of the journals of that city were long articles abounding in praises of this magnificent play. It was subsequently produced at the Boston theatre, and there met with like success. Space will not permit us to give the story of the play, nor could we do it justice should we undertake it. It abounds in beautiful situations, possesses merits in depth of interest and profoundness of plot beyond the majority of modern plays. One of its chief features is the fine opportunity afforded by its elegant plot for the presentation of many magnificent scenes and effects, in which respect it also surpasses most plays of recent production. Mr. Grover has this play announced for an early date at his theatre, he having, at considerable expense, been engaged with his entire force of artists, machinists, costumers, property-makers, &c., for the past six weeks, in getting it up in a manner never surpassed by any previous attempt in this country. Some of the finest effects ever produced in a play have been arranged for this. The date of its production will be given in a few days, and our citizens may rest assured that when the time does come they will enjoy one of the richest treats ever presented in the form of a dramatic production.

RICHSTEIN has made great preparations for the holidays, as his advertisement in another place will demonstrate. There is nothing in his line which his patrons cannot procure. There will be a rush to his store between this and Christmas. His Stranger's Guide and Calendar should be in everybody's hands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

FORD'S THEATRE.—Tenth street, above E.—"Falstaff."

Probably the largest house of the season (certainly the most distinguished—as it included the President and family, several members of the Cabinet, and most of the two Houses of Congress) assembled at Ford's Theatre last evening to witness Mr. Hackett's personation of fat Jack Falstaff. Nearly a thousand seats were secured during the day, and at night the rush was so great that the manager announced "nothing but standing room" at an early hour. Hundreds were turned away. The same play is repeated to-night.

GROVER'S THEATRE—Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"The Red Gnome; or, The White Don Quixote." "The Vivandiere."

The great fairy pantomime of the "Red Gnome" was a success in every particular last evening. We have never seen the numerous transformations and changes incidental to these fairy pieces performed in a smoother manner and with greater illusory effect. The delight of the large and fashionable audience was the most intense that we have seen displayed in many days. This fine pantomime will be repeated to-night with a new and varied performance to precede it.

CANTERBURY HALL—Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"La Maja Sevilla." "The Youth who never saw a Woman." Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES—Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish." Singing, Dancing, &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—Seventh street.—The Slabdell Brothers, with their celebrated troupe of Swiss Bell Ringers, have achieved the greatest success in the one performance they have already given, being greeted with a large and appreciative audience. The music, both vocal and instrumental, is of the choicest and most pleasing character, and gave universal satisfaction; indeed, we can scarcely remember to have seen an audience better pleased, and the applause bestowed was of the most unqualified character. They will give another performance this evening, and every evening this week.

REPORTS AND REPORTERS.—When any news arrives in the city the practiced eye of the newspaper reporter easily discerns the fact of its presence in the anxious looks and nervous actions of crowds gathered at the different hotels, though the report has not before reached his ears. It may be the rumored "movement" of the Army of the Potomac, the story of a picket surprise, or the bagging of a dozen or more sutlers' wagons; it is all the same, save that the less trivial the occasion of the excitement seemingly the greater the crowd. [illegible] circulated report [illegible] by degrees [illegible] it might originate [illegible] have passed until it becomes so horribly exaggerated and distorted that in the course of an hour the maker of the canard, as in most cases it reports prove to be, would hardly recognize his bantling.

This being the case, do the dear readers of THE CHRONICLE ever realize how difficult a matter it is for a reporter to arrive at the truth of a circulated report, the subject-matter of which is scores or even hundreds of miles distant, even after hours of patient and careful investigation! He cannot reach the Army of the Potomac any sooner than he can visit City Point; especially is this the case when the report has not reached his ears until a late hour in the evening, and when the public expect him to verify or contradict the story in the columns of THE CHRONICLE the following morning. Neither Secretary Stanton, or Colonel Hardee, or Mr. Moore have the time to communicate the facts in the case, even though they are known to them, and, if so, perhaps it would be anything but policy on the part of the Government to reveal the truth of the matter just at the time the public desires to know it. Therefore, let the patrons of THE CHRONICLE believe that its reporters endeavor to present to them every morning (penning the lines which they daily read, in many cases, long after they have retired to their sleep and dreams, with the kisses of loved ones upon their lips) as complete and as truthful an epitome of the transactions of the previous day as it is possible for them to do.

CHRISTMAS AND OUR ADVERTISERS.—We are confident that the patrons of the advertising columns of THE CHRONICLE have already heartily thanked us for the beautiful suit of new type in which we have clad the sale announcements of their different establishments. They cannot help noticing, besides the beautiful and clear face of the typography generally, how prominent and distinct the names of the proprietors and the numbers of their places of business appear. Among the hundreds of advertisements that fill our columns, the identity of each one is preserved, and the character of the article offered for sale is perceived at a glance. We have not granted to any one advertiser favors calculated to monopolize the interests of another. Side by side they appear, each one telling its own story.

These facts being well evident, we do not doubt that our advertisers will avail themselves of the opportunity offered to present to the public, as speedily as possible, the announcements of what articles of ware or merchandise they have for sale. The season of joy and festivity is fast approaching; the time when the chimes of the church bells will echo so merrily to every heart, when old friendships will be renewed, and new friendships commenced; and when, for old as well as young, Christmas trees will be "hung," and stockings suspended by pillow and hearth all over the land. For this grand jubilee of love and friendship let our advertisers prepare, and then communicate to the readers of THE CHRONICLE the character of their stocks, and also where they can procure the best goods and at the cheapest prices.

SENT TO FORT WARREN.—Robert Boyle, a noted blockade-runner and spy, was sent to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, yesterday, under the direction of Lieut. Sheen. Some two or three weeks ago he was captured down in the army within our lines, and having been brought to this city was remanded to Fort Warren by order of the Secretary of War. While on his way there in the cars, and when they were moving along at the rate of twenty miles per hour, he jumped from them and succeeded in making his escape. He could not be discovered, and according to his own statement made his way from here to Richmond and has again returned. He has been arrested three or four times previously, and is a noted desperado. He was captured the last time at Bladensburg, having arrived there in the cars. He was afraid to come to this city in the stage, and so endeavored to make it afoot, and was captured. He had four pairs of pants and four shirts on when caught. It was his intention to change them very frequently no doubt. It is to be hoped that he will not escape this time from the clutches of the law.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have recently taken place in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury:

A. M. Gangewer, chief clerk, vice D. T. Smith, resigned.

Thomas J. Hobbs, J. L. Carleton, Osborne McDaniel, A. O. Bentley, W. P. Shearman, Joe W. Dwyer, and John H. French to fourth class ($1,800) clerkships.

A. Cauldwell, N. W. Bursley, Judson F. Jones, H. L. Fuller, T. C. Morgan, L. D. Ingersoll, W. A. Croffut, J. Fishback, and L. G. Brandebury to third class ($1,600) clerkships.

E. M. Cushman, W. F. Van Doren, J. G. D. Pettijohn, J. L. Ashby, James H. Aldrich, Wylys Sletson, W. R. Turner, S. C. Roberts, L. M. Vimont, J. E. Weems, J. N. Sloane, H. D. Tyler, A. Penfield, O. W. Cooke, James Prints, and Oliver Delour to second class ($1,400) clerkships.

NAVY-YARD AFFAIRS.—Two vessels are undergoing repairs on the ways at the Navy-yard—the Baltimore and the Mount Washington. They have both been in the service from the beginning of the rebellion. There are three gunboats lying out in the stream, whose machinery is being refitted—the Sassacus, Primrose, and the Itasca. The latter is a gunboat of historic fame. She was in the Mississippi squadron under Admiral Farragut, and broke the famous cable with which the confederal rebels expected to bar the progress of our fleet. She received some eighty-odd testimonials of the skill of her enemy, and was prevented from accompanying the consorts up the river by an unlucky shot in her boiler. She was then under the command of Captain Caldwell, but was refitted lately and placed in charge of Captain Brown. A slight accident to her machinery caused her to be ordered here.

GYMNASTIC.—Some weeks since we called attention to the fact that Mr. A. S. Brady, the proprietor of the celebrated "Brady's Gymnasium," New York, contemplated establishing a branch of that institution in this city. A site for the erection of a building suitable to the purpose is now being chosen by this gentleman, and in a very short time the work of construction will be in progress. This new enterprise cannot fail to meet with the hearty endorsement of our citizens, and as to the beneficial results arising from gymnastic exercise, you have only to remember the astounding feats of strength and agility exhibited by the Arab troupe only as late as a few days ago at Grover's theatre.

THE GREAT HORSE STAMPEDE is not as damaging as was at first supposed. There were upwards of 5,000 horses in the corral at Giesboro Point, and, the night being cool, they got to running within its limits, and finally broke down the fence. Some 3,000 got away, and of them 2,500 have been recovered, while others are daily brought in, and it is expected that most of them will be returned. There are upwards of 14,000 horses at this point, under the charge of Lieutenant E. Ball, and, though stables are rapidly going up, it is impossible to furnish them all with accommodations.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—MONDAY, December 14, 1863.—On motion of Mr. Bates, the deputy solicitor, Abner T. Ellis, Esq., of Vincennes, Indiana, and M. V. B. Wilcoxson, of the city of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

The following general order was this day made:

Ordered, That in all cases pending in this court, the claimants have leave to amend their respective petitions, so as to conform to the requirements of the proviso of the twelfth section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, in amendment of the act approved February 24, 1855, establishing a court for the investigation of claims against the United States.

The court proceeded, in pursuance of the order of May 8th, 1863, to call the General Docket, from case No. 331 to case No. 600, inclusive, and orders were made in such of said cases as were at this date still pending in the court, continuing or dismissing the same.

Ordered that the court be adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The following deserters were arrested on Sunday and Saturday by the detectives of Captain Scheets:

Sunday.—Patrick Rady, company C, 11th U. S. infantry; C. P. Combslon, company G, 10th N. Y. cavalry; Isaac Myers, company A, 21st N. Y. cavalry; Charles Schankland, 23d Cal. regiment; Wm. Dubosq, deserter from the navy; James H. Bevans, alias Mills; Jesse Walton, company K, 81st Penna.

Monday.—James Moore, company K, 14th N. Y. cavalry; Henry Clide, company C, 84th Penna.; E. J. Faxon, company B, 1st Penna. cavalry; J. Hulnes, company B, 20th Mass.; Jno. Gerlicker, company L, 100th Illinois; George Brown, company B, 4th Delaware; Francis Rollins, company K, Scott's "900;" John E. Williams, and John Gerling, company L, 9th N. Y. artillery.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the propeller Western Star, under Government charter, loaded with hay, amounting to some 600 bales, while lying among the other vessels near the wharf, which were all loaded with some kind of cargo, took fire, it is supposed, from the furnaces. The hay was instantly in flames, and other vessels near by came near taking fire, but a tugboat pulled her out in the stream, when most of the burning hay was thrown overboard and the fire extinguished, and she was run on shore near the penitentiary. Over 100 tons, costing now $35 per ton, were burnt or damaged.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, the premises of Stephen Patten, baker on Seventh street, between H street south and Maryland avenue, was entered and robbed. $13 80 in money was secured. George Fuller, Edward Young, George Sears, and Thomas Nowlon were arrested on suspicion of committing the robbery. The accused were all formerly in the employ of Mr. Patten.

STILL ALIVE.—The would-be deserter, who endeavored to escape from the guard of Captain Scheets on Saturday evening, was still alive at the Douglas hospital last evening. The injuries he received from the fall are not so serious as was expected, and there is a possibility of his recovery.

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, the eminent tragedian, has been suffering recently from a severe fit of illness, being so low at one time that his recovery was doubtful. He is now convalescent, however, and will be able to fulfil his engagement at Grover's theatre in this city, where he commences on Monday next, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Farren and Mrs Davenport.

GRAND LARCENY.—Martha Burk, an Irish [illegible], was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Tucker, on the charge of grand larceny. She was committed for a further hearing by Justice Rowland.

VISITED THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—Yesterday at twelve o'clock, by invitation of the Russian Admiral, the staff of General Martindale visited the fleet stationed near Alexandria. They departed from Sixth-street wharf, boats being in readiness to convey them to the fleet. Among those who accepted the invitation were Major Sherburne, Captains Todd, Montgomery, Beatty, Turner, Parker, and Gamble, several of them were accompanied by their ladies. A handsome collation was prepared, to which full justice was done by those in attendance.

STEALING GOVERNMENT MEAT.—John Ford, a teamster, was arrested yesterday and committed to the Central Guard-house by Capt. Todd, charged with stealing Government meat. He has frequently been in the habit of stealing meat, and when caught, fifteen pounds were discovered, which he had pilfered. The charges will be preferred before Captain Merritt.

UNDER SENTENCE OF COURT-MARTIAL.—Richard White and John Standeft, members of the 5th Michigan cavalry, and under sentence of court-martial, were yesterday, by order of Provost Marshal Todd, committed to the Old Capitol.

SENT TO THE OLD CAPITOL.—J. Pendleton, who captured some of our patrols at Vienna, and Thomas Burch, a refugee from Fredericksburg, were brought to this city yesterday morning and committed to the Old Capitol prison.

SENT TO FORREST HALL.—Fourteen deserters were yesterday forwarded to Provost Marshal Todd, by Captain Scheetz. The former committed them to the Forrest Hall prison, Georgetown.

RELIEF TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—A CARD.—The undersigned, in behalf of the Committee to Collect and Disburse Funds to the Families of Volunteers from the District of Columbia and in the District Regiments, tenders to the noble-hearted and generous ladies who have voluntarily proposed to inaugurate and manage a fair for the benefit of those families his warmest thanks.

He will take this occasion to say that if money is to be disbursed, on the same principle that it was last winter, to such families for the ensuing months of January, February, and March, it will take at least eight thousand dollars, in addition to the balance now on hand.

The committee will exert themselves to the utmost to raise all that they can, but there is such a variety of demands upon the purses of our citizens that they look upon success as by no means certain. They, however, assure themselves that if the ladies take the matter in hand with their accustomed energy and perseverance, success will be certain.

God bless the ladies for their noble and patriotic exertions all over the country to ameliorate the horrors of war.

B. B. FRENCH,
Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee.
WASHINGTON, December 11, 1863.

CITY ITEMS.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Festival at Wesley Chapel, for the benefit of the "Parsonage Fund."

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday.

	BUY	SELL		BUY	SELL
U S coupon 6s of '81	108½	109¼	U S 1 year cfs	97½	98½
do 6's registered	—	—	Am Gold Coin	147	—
do 7 3-10 Tr No	108¼	107	Certificate Checks	95½	—

NEW YORK, December 14.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	109	U S certificates (new)	98½
U S 7 3-10	106¾	Gold	149¾

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

National Hotel.
Metropolitan Hotel.

John H Kelly, Alex; Dr J Hynes, Illinois; A N Baxter, Alex; S Walker, U S A; L A Rollins, U S N; C T Finney, U S A; Geo Gregg, U S A; L Fish, Vermont; T Arrowsmith, U S A; Dr T B Castle, Annapolis; A Blunt, D C; C H Potter, U S A; Lewis Curtis, Virginia; T C Clarke, U S A; J Nagle, Jr, Virginia; Joseph Gould, D C; W J Rodd, Philadelphia; Joseph Herzberg, D C; A Garrison, New York; Chas Mackee, D C; J C Roth, New York; T O Tapper, U S A; L S Trimble, Kentucky; A R Crafee, U S A; J S Menkin, Memphis; Edwd Clarke, U S N; H A Loppen, Chicago; E H Frost, U S A; W J Waller, N C; W H Black, Baltimore; A Darrows, Philadelphia; Mrs W H Black, do; W N H McCormick, N Y; D H Crown, Maryland; Lt McMahon, N Y; F W Coleman, U S A; Dr H A Dettois, U S A; Thos k Preuss, Maryland; H K Enos, D C; G L French, U S A; C Rogers, New York; Dr Lavidnoff, Russian Fleet; J Johnson, U S A; Lt Siniffoff, do; J E H Boston, Baltimore; Lt Bologowsky, do; W S Hatten, U S A; Lt Bauer, do; A A Foster, New York; J S Smith, Illinois; L K Bowen, Baltimore; Capt F L Beardslee, U S A; I T Douglass, U S A; W W Kerner, U S A; J L Hays, U S A; E W Davidson, Boston; Theo Lincoln, Jr, U S A; R J B Weann, Memphis; Edwd Williams, U S A; G H Stewart, Phila; B A Campbell, U S A; Jos Patterson, do; S Eddy, U S A; Ed Patterson, do; L F Rice, U S A; J B Stewart, Brooklyn; H L Morton, U S A; John Patterson, D C; T J Sadler, U S A; Lt J H Patterson, U S A; O H Sweet, U S A; J H Wilson, Baltimore; Col R Byrnes, U S A; Chas Platt, New York; Lt B F Weeks, U S A; O N Moore, Ohio; Saml Pepper, St Louis; J D Smith, Philadelphia; R Crowther, S O; And'w Stuart, Liverpool; R W Thompson, Jr, D C; D Castin, Brooklyn; S O Gregory, Alex; O H Aryers, New York; H Jennings, Alexandria; H O Christian, U S A

T S Boone, N Y; O Smiker, Ark; Capt D C Mumford, Bos; G R B Robinson, U S A; Lt G C Kaulback, Boston; J H Miles, 49th Pa V; J T Thompson, N J; A W Wakefield, 49th Pa; D Vannetta, N J; H Loob, Cinn; P F Pettit, Alex; O Stilberberg, Cinn; Lt M Black, Army of P; D A Apple, D C; O H Hendricks, Chicago; Dr J P Mann, D C; J L De La Cour, N J; E H Garney, Me; J E French, Phila; L R C Tucker, Balt; E A Marshall, Phila; C W Brattigh, D C; L H Church, N Y; T W Granois, D C; A F Fox, Phila; Maj S D Farnsworth, N O; W J Murphey, Memphis; Capt W A Herbert, U S A; Miss Parkinghooth, D C; Capt J E Parr, 139th Pa; W H Sheardman, D C; S Osbourne, 120th Pa; J H McGee, Balt; O King, Balt; W Jameson, Balt; Capt W E Rogers, 42d N Y; T O Foster, D C; E Holbrook, [illegible]ville; J G B Adams, Mass; D Ballard, Me; Capt Johnson, 1st corps; J Moore, Mass; I Scott, N Y; T Manderson, D C; S T Myers, Phila; F A Brooks, Boston; C P McTaggart, 3d corps; S Wilson, N Y; E S Bragg, Wis; A C Litchfield, U S A; J Patton, Ind; W D Wisler, Wis; C Aultman, Canton; J T Perkins, Me; Hon F Thomas, Md; W G Parrish, Balt; H C Hutchins, Boston; E H Sloan, Ill; A P Carpenter, N H; J Darford, Ill; R M Wallace, Md; S A Depesmore, N J; C O Neill, N Y; A F Taylor, N H; M O'Connor, Brooklyn; Mrs M Carter, Boston; J P Craighead, N Y; B G Sadler, Pa; J H Cushman, 4th Vt; H L Otis, U S A; W P Hall, Balt; W J Amory, U S A; G A Hopkins, Alex; E L Chambers, N Y; M A Hinkley, Vt; J F Eastman, Pa; F T Harris, N Y; Mrs J W Ellcomb, Pa; H T Bills, Pa; F W Henry, Pa; A Paersch, N Y; H A Russell, U S A; I R Hogg, N Y; M D Woodward, U S A; J R Lockwood, U S A; C M Wray, Mich; T King, D C; H Pomeroy, Mich; J N Hebbert, N Y; J T Welsh, Pa; T J Sullivan, N Y; A G F Browne, N Y; W H Lock, Pa; F H McNeill, Mass; F Y Vaill, Pa; W D Marshe, Wis; H D McCarty, U S A; G Growne, Mo; O Downing, U S A

Willard's Hotel.

G G Benedict, Vt; Lt T S Black, U S A; L E Bumerit, Mass; J J Cushing, do; J A Lancaster, Mass; A F Steele, do; J F Parrott, Balt; Jos Forman, do; Miss Fisher, Balt; C Kingsbury, do; F K Moore, U S N; Col Stone, do; J H Nichols, N Y; G T Stevens, do; Hon A J Rogers, N J; Capt Low, do; Roy Stone, Penna; H Loder, do; Miss Firth, Phila; L G Morris, N Y; C Allen, Jr, R I; H H Tappen, Illinois; C S Dale, Illinois; J Coonan, N Y; T Stevens, D C; E R Williams, Pittsburg; T H Allen, N Y; F M Pelson, N Y; A G A Harmichell, N Y; S A Slapton, Maine; A C Cattell, Phila; R O Cary, Phila; Miss Cary, Phila; Hon Jas W White, N Y; H Schlessinger, N Y; J Carson, N Y; G W Ludlow, N Y; E Hayford, N Y; R Swift, Conn; S L Elmore, Conn; J H Alury, N Y; G E Sellers, Illinois; C L O'Neill, Phila; R D Benedict, N Y; R F Loper, Phila; O W Tobias, Phila; Jno Tucker, Philada; J Allderdice, Phila; J T Sand, N Y; M Lyon, N Y; W Matthews, Boston; J Williams, Boston; H D Stover, N Y; O Albright, Penna; R S Kennedy, N J; Hon S J Randall, Phila; J Farley, N Y; H O Briggs, Mass; Hon J J Hale, Penna; Hon W D Kelley, Pa; Hon L Myers, Pa

United States Hotel.

R Fessenden, New York; W B Simpson, New York; C F Thayer, New York; J F Hanley, Indiana; S L Stearns, Penna; S Richards, U S Army; S J Hutchinson, Phila; C B Jackson & lty, Boston; H M Kimball, Penna; Capt Thomas & lady, N Y; D R Brown, wife & daughter, Connecticut; S McIlvay, New York; E Fletcher, U S Army; T Henderson, U S Army; C H Watson, U S Army; G Barnes, U S Army; H F Dawson, Annapolis; C F Freeman, Annapolis; T Hartman, Annapolis; G Barber, Kentucky; W Drayton, Kentucky; J Bates, New York; G M Grimes, New York; R G Barrow, New York; C Billings Keene, N H; G B Rice, N H; A Martin, N H; G H Dutton, Boston; T E Tilden, Jersey City; J Harrington, Phila; J C Brown, Columbus, O; C O Pannenter, Virginia; J Mallory, Virginia; G M Smith, Virginia; F F Palmer, Ohio; Mrs Lincoln, New York; G M Washburne, N H; W Higby, N Hampshire; T Sullivan, Massachusetts; S C Harris, Ontario, N Y; E S Sheldon, Penna; H S Johnston, Tioga, Pa; H B King, Mass; B B Knapp, Ohio; J Waller, U S Army; W R Perrine, U S Army; Daniel Lane, U S Army; W H Chambers, New York; H O Crane, New York; J B Wolf, New York; C E Humphrey, Phila; E Brady, Philadelphia; J C Ladd, Philadelphia; O L Parker, Philadelphia

Kirkwood House.

Lt S S Gran, 3d Pa cav; J D Williamson, U S N; Dwight Kellogg, Va; Levi B Morse, Del; Benj Milchervor, D C; L Osborne, 93d N Y; Capt F A Palmer, U S A; Jas Stilwell, D C; Capt S S Bulford, do; D M Gilmore, U S A; T N Palfferson, Balt; N Silverthorn, Wis; T R Brown, Va; A S Yerkes, Phila; W M Wollington, Phila; P M Venable, N Y; J Jones, N J; R H Sadler, Mo; E A Dickerson, D C; H H Phillips, Wis; A T Mosman, U S C S; Capt J L Bodwell, 74th Pa; J W Brown, Salem; T H Holt, Salem; D O'Hara, St Louis; J M McKnight, St Louis; W A Beebe, do; W H Sparks, Balt; W H Manly, Balt; Job Smith, Jr, do; J O'Keefe, N Y; J M Goodrich, Md; H F Knight, Md; J Blakestone, do; J Morrow, Oxisboro; J E Jones, Gelsboro; Lt C D Bryan, U S A; Lt P J Van Anson, U S A; Capt H P Cook, do; W H Pearson, do; Gen A Hays & servt, U S A; Lt Col S N Smith, do; T Hines, Md; J F Dunn, do; C Einson, U S A; T Clark, N Y; E R Winship; A C Getty, N Y; Maj J T Lane, N Y; W F Shattock, N Y; D A Waterbury, Phila; E M Young, R I; Miss Ida Vernon, N Y; J W Hooper, Va; S H V Roberts, Va; J J Mooney, D C; L H Lafield, U S A; R H Sadler, Md; W A Casper, N Y; G Hughes, Md; F H Pierpoint, Va; G H Edwards, N Y; A Allderdice, A of P; C F Rodgers, U S A; J P Hurdue, N Y

Markham's Hotel.

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St. Charles Hotel.

Col W Switzer, 64th P V; J A M Fells, Penna; C C Haleman, Penna; G Wilson, New York; P Humphreys, N Y; Mrs Phare, New York; W Brinton, 4th P H V C; J P Fell, 7th P R V C; Chas J Crawford, Cin; Mrs C J Crawford, Cin; C Wright, 3d P R V C; F M Niblo, 3d P R V C; J Swany, 6th P R V C; Col H Sickel, 3d P R V C; Jos Collins, U S Army; Jas S Coller, U S A; J F Sickels, Virginia; Geo D Marr, West Va; Lt Joshua Freeman, 15th Mass

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Washington House.

Hon Ig Donnelly, Minn; Willard Hall, Mich; Wm W Reed, Rochester; Lt L T Dowling, USA; Lt J Hopkins, USA; T J Pratt, Ohio; J C Dunbar, Ohio; L Snyder, Southfield, N Y; P E Snyder, Mass; E Morse, Mass; P D Drake, D C; B Frazer, Phila; S Langston, Phila; Geo S Wheeler, USA; P D Smith, New York; Hon T Davids, Mo; D F Messey, Phila

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 14, 1863.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory evidence having been made in their respective cases:

Captain B. H. Perkins, 12th United States Infantry.

First Lieutenant J. H. Parker, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Hancock.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
de15-1t Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1863.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from this date, they appear before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which brigadier General Ricketts, United States volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper authority.

First Lieutenant Michael Ferney, 73d New York volunteers.

Surgeon Michael D Benedict, 75th New York volunteers.

First Lieutenant John T Van Keuren, Company C, 5th Tennessee cavalry.

Disobedience of orders, not reporting at Camp Chase, Ohio, under the regulations for disabled officers, prescribed by General Orders No. 61, of 1862, from the War Department, visiting Washington without authority, and absence without leave, as reported on the rolls of his regiment.

Colonel Joseph Gerhardt, 46th New York vols.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
de15-1t Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers of a rank not higher than captain, will assemble at this office on the 4th of January next, for the examination of officers of the army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

All officers desirous of appearing before the Board must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their applications as herein required, by or before the 25th December, 1863.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
de5-10t Brig Gen Chief Ordnance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIZE MONEY, PRIZE MONEY, PRIZE MONEY—Promptly collected at the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, JOSEPH E. DEWITT & CO., No. 327 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ALL CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. de14-3t

ANY WIDOW, OR PARENT, OR ORPHAN, OR BROTHER, or SISTER, of any Soldier, Sailor, Marine, KILLED, or who has DIED in the service of the United States, who desires NINETY SIX DOLLARS (90) a year Pension, FROM ONE TO FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS (100 to $400) CASH BOUNTY, and all the arrears of pay due him, should call at once or write to JOSEPH E. DEWITT & CO., 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Also, STATE PAY, if there is any due. de14-6t

LADIES' SANITARY FAIR—TO THE PUBLIC.—By a reference to the papers it will be seen that the ladies of Washington have decided upon getting up a Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. A committee has been appointed to arrange and conduct it on a scale similar to the highly successful enterprise recently held in Chicago. The committee are determined to spare no labor or trouble to make this fair not only a substantial benefit to our brave soldiers, but to make it in every way worthy of the Federal Metropolis.

To this end a cordial coöperation is respectfully solicited from the National and Municipal authorities, societies, schools, merchants, and all benevolent persons. Donations of all descriptions of useful and ornamental goods are solicited; also, subscriptions in money to enable the committee to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and to purchase such articles as may be necessary to complete the exhibition.

The special assistance of the pastors of churches of all denominations is earnestly requested.

It is hoped the ladies will come forward with one accord and take an active part in this great and noble work, thus proving to our brave defenders, who are separated from home and all that is dear to them, that they are not forgotten in the National Capital.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call on the Committee of Arrangements in their respective wards, who will give them general instructions.

The committee express the hope that a hearty and general response will enable them to open the Fair by the 1st of January or very soon thereafter.

Correspondence from persons living where an organization exists is solicited.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Lieutenant Brookfield, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or to the Secretary.

By order of the Committee.

Miss C. T. FENDELLY, Secretary.
321 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE.

1st Ward—Mrs. Commissioner Dole, 273 Vermont avenue, and Mrs. Edwin Clark, 275 Vermont avenue.

2d Ward—Mrs. Charles C. Snow, 372 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

3d Ward—Mrs. J. W. Angus, 457 I street.

4th Ward—Mrs. Lieutenant Brookfield, 371 Pennsylvania avenue, and Mrs. H. Naler, 467 Sixth street.

5th Ward—Mrs. W. L. Nicholson, 24 South B street.

6th Ward—Mrs. Captain Steele, I street, between Ninth and Tenth streets—Navy-yard.

7th Ward—Mrs. T. H. Ranney, 555 Thirteenth street—Island. de3-tf

INTERESTING — INSTRUCTIVE — IMPORTANT — ETHNOLOGY—The Nations, Races, and Tribes of Men—their Origin, Present Condition, and Probable Destiny. PHYSIOLOGY—Functions of the Bodily Organs—their "Uses and Abuses." PHRENOLOGY—"Signs of Character, and how to read them"—Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Hair, Skin, Complexion; their Language and Meaning. PSYCHOLOGY—the "Science of the Soul," including Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations to this life and the life to come. The whole comprising a complete system of ANTHROPOLOGY, with numerous Portraits and other engravings, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, single number 15 cents, by first post. The January number begins a new volume, at $1 50 a year. Subscribe now. Address FOWLER & WELL,
de5-eodtf 308 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation, and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price $1.

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84 Cedar street, New York city.
Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
sel1-eo4m and all druggists.

ONE DOLLAR will purchase more at the DOLLAR STORE, No. 438 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, than at any other place in the city. Gold Pens, Holder, and Case. Ladies' goods in all styles. Gents' Scarf Rings and Pins. Cuff and Stud Buttons in great variety. de5-5&8t*

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. HALL'S India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also, all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. ly16-6&8tf

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—By Professor Alexander Wolowski's new and simplified method for piano forte and singing. Professor Wolowski continues his Singing and Piano Classes, and opens a new course for Piano and Singing, which will be the last in Washington. Professor Wolowski receives visitors daily, at his residence, No. 316 F street, on the Northeast corner of Eleventh street. no22-4&8tm

NEW BOOK.—THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP AND Rebellion Record, from 1860 to October 20, 1863. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to peddlers, sutlers, and purveyors. Just published and for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Penna avenue. no27-d&8tf

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y. [illegible] New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. ja22-dly

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and handsome plate. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy1-tf

NOTICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 25, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department, passes for citizens to visit the Army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUTENANT COLONEL CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja26

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. "A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition." Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc12-3m*

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, NO. 434 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—Have you paid a visit to this celebrated establishment since it has been elegantly refitted and furnished? If not, call at once and see his new collection of *Imperial Photographs*. Also, Card Vignettes, and Photographs in Oil and Water Colors. His collection of Photographs numbers over fifteen thousand, being the largest in this country. no20-4m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.—Now is the time and this is the place for persons wishing to subscribe for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers. Will please call at the News Stand in the Kirkwood House, and leave their orders to B. Greene, who will attend to their prompt delivery on the arrival of the trains. B. G., having a fast express, will be able to have his papers folded and ready for delivery long before other parties. Also, Opera Glasses for hire. de2 2w&eo3tIm*

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION and the Proceedings of the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg have been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at the "Chronicle" Office. no23-tf

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.

DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
no12-tf corner of Eighth st., opposite Post Office.

FROM the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain-top, distant valleys, and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

REEDSBURG, Wis., Sept 16, 1863.

* * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. H. FLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, O., July 28, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your bitters. * * * EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, August 2, 1863.

"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased, strength and health followed. * * * Respectfully,
MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., 254 Broadway."

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It's only put up in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
oc9-3awtm 202 Broadway, N. Y.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—You are hereby notified that our beloved brother J. M. BURKE funeral will take place on this day, (Tuesday, the 15th inst.,) from his late residence, Six-and-a-half street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Island; and that all are fraternally requested to meet at Union Hall, Ninth street, at 1 o'clock this day to attend said funeral.

J. K. BRIDGE, W. P.

LECTURE—COLORED LEAGUE.—J. M. LANGSTON, Esq., of Oberlin, Ohio, will deliver a lecture before the Ladies' Contraband Relief Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 15th, at the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church; proceeds for the benefit of the contrabands, commencing at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents. 1t*

MASONIC.—THERE WILL BE A Special Communication of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, at their Hall THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, J. M. Burke, which takes place from his late residence, on Six-and-a-half street, between D and E, Island, at half-past two o'clock.

Master Masons, in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

1t* A. T. LONGLEY, Sec'y.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—GOOD Samaritan Division, No. 1. You are hereby requested to be punctual in your attendance at the Division Room THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. M. Burke. Members of sister Divisions and the Grand Division are respectfully invited to be present.

J. K. BRIDGE, W. P.
CHAS. D. SMITH, R. S. de15-1t*

WASHINGTON LYCEUM LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR

Will deliver the second Lecture of the Course at WILLARD'S HALL FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

Subject—"Russia and her People."

To be followed regularly by

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN,
W. H. C. HOSMER,
JOHN G. SAXE,
EDMUND KIRK,
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and others.

TERMS—Single admission 50 cents; Course Ticket, admitting one, $2 50; Course Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady, $4.

Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and Hotels, and from members of the Lyceum. de15-tf

WASHINGTON LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

REV. DR. ISAAC M. WISE

will deliver the

THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

At the

SYNAGOGUE, EIGHTH STREET,
Between H and I streets,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

Subject—"Judaism—Modern Israelites."

To be followed regularly by

ROBERT J. WEST, ESQ.,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
CAPTAIN MAX COHNHEIM,
CHARLES EAMES, ESQ.,
C. C. CORDOVA, ESQ.,
AND OTHERS,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

TERMS—Single Admission, 50 Cents. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores, Room No. 1, Washington Building, and from members of the Association. de15-1t&3d

FESTIVAL AT WESLEY CHAPEL, corner Fifth and F streets.—The Ladies of Wesley Chapel will hold a Festival in aid of the "Parsonage Fund," commencing MONDAY next, December 7. A choice selection of fancy goods, toys, books, &c., suitable for Christmas presents, will be offered at reasonable prices, and an abundant supply of refreshments provided. No raffling grab-bags, or annoyances of a similar kind, will be tolerated. The ladies invite all who desire to spend a pleasant evening to give them a call. de5-3t*

NOTICE.—AFTER THIS DATE the name of C. P. MUNSELL & CO. must be signed by myself only. None other will be recognized. 1t* CHAS. P. MUNSELL.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 344 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh st., Washington, D. C. de19-tf

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDNER TUFTS. Room No. 4 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. jy28-tf

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, Central Office 244 F street, Washington, D. C., December 7, 1863.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission will be glad to receive contributions of empty bottles and jelly jars from the hospitals and benevolent citizens of Washington. On receipt of address of parties having such to give, a messenger will be sent for them.

de8-3t F. FOWLER, Chief Clerk.

OHIO SOLDIERS ARE WARNED against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned; particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.

JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
ly16-tf Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 18th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 82.

1. Hereafter all passes to visit the Army of the Potomac, by whatever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Colonel Conrad's office, No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. fy19-tf

UNION LEAGUE.—HEREAFTER the meetings of the League will be held in their Hall every WEDNESDAY EVENING. Distinguished speakers will be present throughout the winter. oc25-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.

L. THOMAS,
mh23-tf Adjutant General.

CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, from a Visiting Card to a Large Poster. We have recently received a large stock of Job Type, from the best Foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." se25-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, last evening, at the Depot or between there and No. 380 C street, a CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber, at No. 380 C street.

de15-2t E. W. EDMONDS.

HORSESHOES AND NAILS, &c.

4,000 lbs Genuine Griffin Horse Nails, assorted.
10,000 lbs " Putnam do do.
5,000 lbs X " do do.
800 Kegs Burden's Horseshoes.
300 " Fuller & Perkins' Horseshoes do.
600 " Wilmington do.
10 Tons best Horseshoe Iron, ⅜, ½, 1, 1½ in.
10 " Toe Cork, Steel, assorted.
50 Kegs assorted Cut Nails and Spikes.
50 " Clinch Nails.
50 " Pressed Boat Spikes.
10 Tons Tire and Spring Steel.

Received and to arrive. For sale in lots to suit, for cash, by JOHN R. ELVANS,
Warehouse 87 Louisiana avenue,
de15-1ot&eo3t between Sixth and Tenth streets.
(Intel., Rep., Star, and Alex. News.)

SMALL POX! SMALL-POX!!

Cured, or the disease arrested in twelve hours, and leaves no marks. It is also a preventive, and has saved whole families. Discovered by Major Lane, who is now in this city, and can be seen at the Kirkwood House. de15-3t*

LE BON TON JOURNAL DE MODES, FOR JANUARY.

This beautiful MONTHLY FASHION BOOK for the ladies has been received from Paris, and is full of BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE, consisting of BRIDAL, EVENING, AND OPERA TOILETS, BONNETS, CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S HOME AND WALKING TOILETS. Besides this, a letter on Fashion, the usual amount of Cut Patterns, and Literary Matter. For sale at SHILLINGTON'S BOOK STORE, Odeon Building, corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C. de15-3t

HIDES!!!—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Wharf, foot of Sixth street, all the Hides, Tallow, &c., that may be on hand, of Cattle slaughtered outside the limits of the District of Columbia, and shipped to this point for such disposition.

Terms, cash in Government funds, to be paid at the time of sale.

de15-1la O. BELL, Lieut. Col. and C. S. U. S.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS IN THE PARISH OF ST. HELENA, BEAUFORT DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 16, 1863, in pursuance of the eleventh section of an act, entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and of the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners, in the town of Beaufort, Parish of St. Helena, Beaufort District, State of South Carolina, commencing on the 18th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the disposal of the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

ON ST. HELENA ISLAND.

The Marion Chaplin Place, the Daniel Pope Place, Sea Side, the Ann Fripp Place, Littlewood Point, the Gabriel Caper's Place, the Lawrence Fripp Place, the Pritchard Place, the Perry Place, Wassa Island, the Dathaw Point, and Dathaw Point.

ON LADIES' ISLAND.

Bird Farm, Palmetto Island, the Wigg Place, the Joe Johnson Place, the Morior Place, Wood Lawn, Fair Lawn, Brickyard, the Pine Land Place, Laurel Hill, Lucy Point, Being Point, Ashdale, Bythewood Pine Land, the Sam's Pine Land, and the Jenkins' Pine Land. The last three tracts of land will be sold subject to the right of the United States to cut and remove the wood and timber therefrom, without compensation to the owners. Also Pine Island.

ON PORT ROYAL ISLAND.

The Henry Stuart Place, Spring Hill, Oakelte, the William Perryclear Place, Grand Bury, the Ann Perryclear Place, including Jack Island, the Lloyd Field, Marble Bush, the Beleset, the Ellis Cherry Hill, the Tom Bayard Place, the Blabersham Place, Prospect Hill, Grove Hill, Darlington, Woodward, Rice Park, the Campbell Pine Land Woodland, and the Pine Land tract, except two hundred acres of the same heretofore redeemed from the tax sale by Frederick A. Eustis, Harbor Island, Fripp's Island, and Capers' Island. The last six tracts of land will be sold subject to the right of the United States to cut and remove the wood and timber therefrom, without compensation to the owners.

The lands to be sold comprehend in all about twenty-three thousand acres. They are to be sold in divisions or parcels, not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres to any one purchaser. Said sale will not be kept open longer than sixty days from the commencement of the same.

And we do further make known and declare that the said lands will be set up for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre each, and that the same will be sold unless the bids advance beyond that sum, and that where any tracts of land are improved with buildings or dwelling-houses, barns, and other out-houses, the same will be appraised at the cash value thereof, and in case any of the said lots or tracts of land on which the said buildings shall be erected shall fail, when offered for sale as aforesaid, to be bid up to a sum equal to one-third part of the appraised value thereof, the same will be withdrawn from this sale.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, on each parcel or tract of land offered for sale, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one-third of the appraised value.

Given under our hands, at the town of Beaufort aforesaid, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
United States Direct Tax Commissioners of the
de11-law2m District of South Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1863.

To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp.

The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz: "For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars," having met, and, after several days' investigation of the subject, believing that a fuller and further notice of their investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., and request all persons interested in the distribution of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the Hemp and Flax in the different stages of preparation, of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used and the cost of production in each case, also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission.

This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution can be made.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.
(Int., Rep., and Star.) de15-4t-eo1t

NAVY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

The following proposals were received by the Navy Department during the week ending December 12, 1863. (Published in conformity with a resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1852.)

Thomson Brothers & Despres, of Philadelphia, offer to furnish the Bureau of Ordnance with 10,000 yards of a material for cartridge bags, composed entirely of silk, 25 inches in width, at 45 cents per yard, in bond.

Edwin L. Brady, of New York, offers to sell his side-wheel tug "E. R. Drown," for $20,000.

The Globe Works, Boston, Massachusetts, offer to construct two or more steam tug boats, of 350 tons measurement, the hulls of iron, and decks and deck-beams of wood, in nine, ten, eleven, and twelve months, respectively, from date of contract, for the sum of $125,000 each.

Wallace Brothers & Co., of New York, offer to sell three new side-wheel steamers. Terms not stated. 1t

LIST OF CONTRACTS SOLICITED or proposed to the War Department and its several bureaus during the week next preceding the 12th day of December, 1863.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency Governor R. Yates and Hon. Wm. Kellogg, in behalf of J. M. Wardwell, of New York, offer 5,000 Enfield rifles, at $15 each. Also, 2,000 Ballard's carbines, at $25 each.

Edwin Cresswell and W. Strong, recommended by Hon. D. K. Cartter, propose to contract for the manufacture of Strong's carbines; number and price indefinite.

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Charles C. Short, Philadelphia, Pa., offers 270 gross of Short's Greek fire, at $60.

H. A. Dinick, St. Louis, Mo., offers projectiles for rifle ordnance, quantity and price not stated.

Henry Gross, Tiffin, Ohio, offers 5,000 gross carbines, at $22, and 10,000 do. do., at $30.

J. H. Sickles & Co., St. Louis, Mo., offer 1,000 sets horse equipments, at $22.

John Cross, Louisville, Ky., offers horse equipments, quantity not stated, at $24.

Emerson Gaylord, Chicopee, Mass., offers 2700 sets cavalry accoutrements, at $9 42.

A. Beebe, New York, offers projectiles for cannon and small arms; quantity and price not stated.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S BUREAU.

W. G. Shethen, Baltimore, Md., proposes to sell the steam tug Mary for $19,000, or to charter her at $40 per day.

W. A. Lighthall, New York, proposes to furnish patent portable water condensers, delivered in New York, of the following sizes and prices named: 2,000 gallons, at $7,125; 5,000 gallons, at $10,250; 10,000 gallons, at $15,100. Recommended by W. P. Trowbridge, Agent Engineer Department. Referred by Saml. Churchman.

W. W. Davis and J. L. Dallance, Baltimore, Md., offer to charter the steamer John P. Redman, at $100 per day; Government to furnish fuel and water.

Wallace Bros. & Co., New York, offer to sell three new side-wheel steamers, lying ready for sea, at Dover, England. No terms given.

Corporal Granville Abbott offers to furnish 20 of his improved hammock and knapsacks at a cost not exceeding $22 each. de15-1t

RUSSIAN FLEET.

A STEAMER

will leave the

FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET,

ON SATURDAY,

and every other day, at 12 o'clock M., and

ON SUNDAY

at 10 and 2 o'clock. This will be a

PLEASANT EXCURSION.

The boat does not touch at any point, but goes round the fleet.

Fare for the round trip 50 cents. No passes required. de5-d&eo3t

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, Corner of Sixth and L streets. Taught by MISS HUTCHINS, of Boston, Massachusetts. de8 6t*

NO. 287 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. A. M. BININGER & CO.'s Store is at 287 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's. jy22-tf

A DEAD BODY RECOGNIZED BY wearing one of B. Wyleman's ARMY BADGES. Every Soldier should wear this beautiful badge of recognition. It is made of pure silver, beautifully engraved, with your NAME, COMPANY, AND REGIMENT upon it. By enclosing ONE DOLLAR you will receive one by return of mail. B. WYLEMAN, Sole Manufacturer, de5-12t* Cor. Seventh st. and Pa. ave., Wash. D. C.

WANTS.

WANTED BY A LADY, FURNISHED Room and Board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location near the Treasury Department. References exchanged. Address B. M. W., Chronicle Office. de15 2t*

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A Clerk in the Adjutant General's office desires evening employment. Address M. F. C., Sparks & Simms, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue. de15-2t*

WANTED—A GOOD OYSTER COOK. Good wages and steady employment given. Apply to JAS. SHAFFIELD, Confectioner, de15-2t* 386 Sixth st., bet. G and H sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK. Inquire at Rodk's "White House," High street, Georgetown. de15-2t*

A GENTLEMAN OF PRACTICAL business knowledge, with good references, wishes a situation as book-keeper, at a fair salary. Address "Accountant," at this office. de15-3t*

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, containing from ten to twelve rooms, suitable for a private family, location central. Best of city reference and security given. Address J. B., Chronicle Office, Washington, D. C. de15 3t*

WANTED—A STABLE IN GOOD order, with four or five stalls, and carriage room for two buggies, situated between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and K street. Address, stating terms, Box No. 324 Post Office. A first rate tenant and punctual payment of rent are guaranteed. de15-3t*

WANTED,
RECRUITS
FOR THE
REGULAR ARMY.

The BOUNTY OF $402

is given to

RECRUITS AS WELL AS RE-ENLISTED MEN.

Recruits will be enlisted for any particular arm or

REGIMENT.

All these extra superior inducements for enlisting are now offered. For further particulars inquire at the Rendezvous, 393 Nineteenth street, between F and G streets, or of

DINGERFIELD PARKER,
Captain, U. S. Infantry,
de8,12&15 24,24,28 Recruiting Officer.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—SOLdiers, Sutlers, and others in and out of the army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gillmore, Foster, &c. The above Pins have a fac simile photograph of the above victorious Generals of the army of the United States, varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this pin is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battles named in the margin of each pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves and inserting it in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance.

Agents are now making from $500 to $1,000 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1. Apply to or address J. DARNEY & CO., No. 347 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. de1-tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—A pleasantly furnished Parlor and Chamber, communicating, with fire and gas, will be rented at a moderate price to gentlemen who desire to rent for the session of Congress. Location central—near the city cars and Pennsylvania avenue. No. 380 I street, corner of Fifteenth street. de15-2t

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO RENT, containing Gas and Water, one block from the Post Office, one door from the Seventh-street cars, in a private house. 518 H st., one door W. of 7th. de15 3t*

FOR RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, on the first floor, suitable for a parlor or chamber. Inquire at 431 Fifteenth street, near the State Department. de15-3t*

TO LET—TWO LARGE-SIZED FURnished second story Rooms, at 155 F street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, two squares beyond the Navy Department. de15-3t*

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, with home board in a Northern family, for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 584 Twelfth street, between B and C, on the Island, near the Smithsonian. de15-3t*

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Large and handsomely furnished ROOMS, for gentlemen only. The location is the best in the city, only one or two squares from Brown's and National Hotels. Apply at No. 479 Eighth street, between D and Pennsylvania avenue. de15-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—Two handsomely furnished chambers, with the privilege of the parlor attached, will be rented to gentlemen only. Inquire on the premises, No. 538 H street, near Fourth, or to Wm. Finly & Bro., Tobacconists, corner of Seventh and F streets, near the Post Office. de15-6t*

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for a Member of Congress. For particulars apply at 582 New Jersey avenue, between south B and C, Capitol Hill. de15-1t

FOR RENT—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, or others, can be accommodated with one floor of the entire House, well furnished, gas and water, within one square of Capitol. Address P. O. Box 661. de15-tuthsa3t

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with Potomac water, gas and furniture, suitable for Paymaster's office and bedrooms, or for two or three single gentlemen. Inquire at 176 I street, between Ninth and Tenth street. de15-eo2t*

FOR RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING two stories and six rooms, on Seventh street, near the Patent Office, for rent and sale, or for the term of eight years. For particulars, call on D. Ginzburger, Avenue Hotel, at the cigar stand, or at the United States Hotel, at the cigar stand.

de14 3t* D. GINZBURGER.

A STORE AND ROOM TO LET ON Twenty-first street west, near F street, opposite the Government Mess-house. A good place for any business. Apply on the premises.

de14 3t* J. M. JOHNSON.

FOR RENT—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, communicating, used as Parlor or Chamber, or two Chambers. Location central. Apply at Mrs. E. Lowe's, 297 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. de14 3t*

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A House, twenty by thirty two feet, on Fifteenth street, opposite Riggs' Bank. Location good for any business.

Good-will and stock of one of the best billiard saloons in Washington. Lease, three years, and low rent.

Basement rooms, in a first class location for a restaurant and eating house. Additional rooms if desired.

Ten centrally located, unfurnished rooms, for offices or chambers.

Eight hundred dollars only for part of furniture and possession of a well furnished house in the First ward. Rent $80 per month. Eight rooms.

Hotel, and other business places for sale.

Houses, lots, lands, country seats, and farms for sale, lease, and exchange.

MITCHELL & SON,
Real Estate Brokers,
de13-eo3t* S. E. cor. Pa. av. and Fifteenth st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HOTEL ON Pennsylvania avenue, doing a good business, everything complete. Lease three years and a half. Reason for selling, sickness of the proprietor. Apply at JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT, 510 Eleventh street, above Pennsylvania avenue. de12-3t*

OFFICE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—One of the best fitted up offices in the city for rent, and Fixtures for sale, on Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire of WILSON & BANFILL, 116 Eighth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and D street. de12 tf

TO LET—A VERY FINE STORE ON Seventh street, near the Post and Patent Offices. An excellent stand for almost any business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at the Corning House, 247 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. de12-3t

A BACK PARLOR, HANDSOMELY Furnished, and several Single Rooms to rent. Inquire at 434 D street, 2d door from City Hall. de12-3t*

THREE ROOMS FOR RENT, AT C. Gautier's. One Parlor and two Chambers attached, 252 Pennsylvania avenue. de12 3t*

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS WITH Board, in the capacious double house, (with all the modern improvements) No. 330 I street, opposite Franklin Square, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. de12 3t*

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING Establishment that will return the capital invested in six months, and can be extended to One Hundred Thousand Dollars per year, in this city and vicinity. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. For further information address Box 21, Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had. de11 6t*

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, on the Washington Railroad, twenty-two miles from Washington, a quarter of a mile from a station, contains 18 acres, well-timed. Improvements—Dwelling, four years built, contains 10 rooms, ceiling 12 feet high, large new Barn, &c. Commutation tickets, sold by the railroad company, enable officeholders in Washington to live at this point as conveniently as in the city, and at a saving of 20 per cent. Apply to

M. BANNON,
de11-f6t* 32 Saint Paul street, Baltimore.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—A convenient and pleasant suite of furnished first floor Rooms, with an additional Bedroom, if desired, may be obtained on application at No. 27 Four and a half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street. de10-6t*

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A RESTAURANT in one of the best locations in the city. For further particulars inquire corner Seventh and K streets. de10 6t*

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—GROUND for Lease. That large and well-situated Lot of Ground, and unfinished building, on E street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, called the Fletcher property, is for rent or lease for a term of years. Proposals for ten days will be received and information given by WM. McLEAN, at his Lumber Yard, corner of Thirteenth and Canal streets. no27-wfm1w

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND GOODWILL of the New York Hotel, situated on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, west. This house is well furnished, contains from 25 to 30 rooms, and to one desirous of engaging in the business presents a rare opportunity. Inquire of J. M. BECKER, at Green's Restaurant, corner of Eighth and E streets, or at the Hotel.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, SUITABLE for offices or sleeping apartments. Inquire at McFadden's Bakery, 416 Seventh street, three doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. de5-12t*

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A small place on Pennsylvania avenue, with or without present stock, comprising a good paying business. Reason for selling, one of the parties has a commission in the army. Address Van Orman, City P. O. de12-3t*

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GRIST MILL in Georgetown, D. C., fronting seventy-five feet, more or less, on Water street, between Frederick and Market streets, and extending to the Canal. Its capacity is from 200 to 250 barrels of flour per day.

Also, a three-story Warehouse, adjoining the mill on the east side.

For further particulars inquire of WALTER S. COX, 101 Bay street, Georgetown, or 411 Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. de5-12t

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, connected with folding doors, furnished. Apply at 643 L street north, between Fourth and Fifth. de5-tf

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE FURnished HOUSE, having modern conveniences, located in the First Ward. Immediate possession given. For particulars, address Box 319 P. O. de1-tf

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, HEARTHRUGS, MATTING, AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

The subscribers, having just received and completed their FALL STOCK, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 529, corner Seventh and D streets, and examine our large and general assortment of

Three ply, Ingrain, and Domestic Carpets and Rugs.
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and Mats, Window Shades.
Oilcloth Table-covers and Blankets.
Feather Beds, Hair, Shuck, and Excelsior Mattresses.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Looking-Glasses, Crockery, Glass, Wooden Ware, and Baskets, with nearly all other articles in the House-furnishing line.

We flatter ourselves that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, and will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.

Very respectfully,
oc21-wfmtf GREEN & WILLIAMS.

ALL OF THOSE WHO DESIRE TO have their exemption papers drawn with neatness and dispatch, (for the coming draft,) had better call upon WOLF & HART,
de13 d&6t Room No. 1 Washington Building.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF SUNDRIES AT THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

On MONDAY, December 28, at 11 o'clock, at the Treasury Extension, we shall sell

1,200 feet Roofing plate.
3,000 to 4,000 new Circular Brick.
1,000 to 2,000 old do do.
Large lot Cement Barrels.
Large lot of Sandstone, various dimensions.
Several lots of old Lumber and Centres.
3 blocks of Tennessee Marble.
Large lot of scrap, wrought and cast iron, and iron pipes.
Lot of Doors and Frames, with mortice Locks and Hinges.
5 tons, more or less, Manilla Rope, old.
1 Friction Drum.

Terms cash.

By order of the Supervising Architect.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de15-10t (Star&Rep) Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, SITUATED EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, substituting me as Trustee under certain deeds of trusts recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 111, folio 117, 118, and 119; also, one recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 151, folio 150 &c., also one other recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 177, folio 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, one of the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, and 14, in Square No. 868. Lots 3, 4, and 5 are improved with a Frame Dwelling House, one Brick Dwelling and Store; also, a Meat House, Stable, and Sheds.

Also, lots 3, 4, and 5, in Square No. 810, unimproved.

The improved property is situated on E street north, between Fifth and Sixth east, and is well adapted for a butcher, as it has all of the necessary appendages.

Terms: one third cash; balance in two equal notes at six and twelve months, on interest secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

R. N. GILBERT,
de 15-tuthsa&law Trustee.

BY W. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

I will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the Piney Branch Race Course, ONE BELL and TWO COWS, to the highest bidder for cash.

N. B.—Also, a Trotting Race comes off at the same place at 2 o'clock. F. G. ROHR, Proprietor.

1t* W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE SCHOONERS "ARCTIC" AND "GEORGE CHISHOLM," APPAREL, AND FURNITURE AND CARGOES.

In virtue of two decrees issued from the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for CASH, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December instant, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the foot of Sixth street wharf, on the Potomac river, in the city of Washington, D. C., viz:—

THE SCHOONER ARCTIC, HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE.

CARGO—500 bags Salt,
1 bbl Beef,
1 lot Rope,
1 lot Oakum,
part bbl of Crackers,
Sea Oil,
1 Chronometer,
1 part bbl Pork,
1 kit Mackerel,
1 lot Sugar,
lot Hams,
part bbl Flour,
lot Coffee,
1 Compass.

ALSO, THE SCHOONER GEORGE CHISHOLM, HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE.

CARGO—About 300 sacks and barrels Salt,
lot Rope,
1 Compass,
1 bbl. Pilot Bread,
1 lot Butter and Crackers,
1 bbl Flour.

Also.—Lot of small Sacks, sold, but not called for, from the sale of the schooner "Alma."

WARD H. LAMON,
United States Marshal, D. C.
Per WM. L. WALL & CO.,
de15-6t (Star.) Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Southwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth st.

GRAND AND VALUABLE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURS AT AUCTION.

It being the first consignment of the same to Washington, from a first-class importing and manufacturing house, Broadway, New York, made up expressly for the city trade for this season, and of the latest styles, consisting of Hudson Bay Sables,

Mink Sables,
Russian Squirrels,
Royal Ermines,
French Sables,
French Fitch, &c., &c.

In Capes,
Cloaks,
Victorines,
Collarettes,
Muffs, Cuffs, &c.

TO SUTLERS.

Also, a rich and valuable assortment of Fur Robes, Gloves, and Gauntlets, and Mufflers, at the Auction Rooms, southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street, on THURSDAY MORNING, December 17, commencing at 10 o'clock.

W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—All Furs warranted true to name and of best manufacture. de15-3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND NEAR THE CITY.

Attention is called to the sale by C. C. Magruder, Esq., Trustee, of a valuable Tract of Land, situated in Prince George's county, lying on the county road to Washington, by Seventh and North Capitol streets, distant about two miles from the "Soldiers' Home" and adjoined by the estates of the late Stephen Markwood, Messrs. Wingard, Digges, Clarke, and others.

This land is very valuable, the soil is of a character peculiarly adapted to the cultivation and quick maturity of garden and farming productions, and will be sold in lots suitable for gardening purposes, of from 10 to 20 acres each.

Terms of credit very liberal.

Sale to take place on Friday, December 18th, at 12 M., on the premises.

A plat may be seen at our auction rooms.

JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de13-tuthsa3d Auctioneers.

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Nearly new three-story BRICK HOUSE on the Island at Public Sale.—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell part Lot 26, Square 287, together with the improvements thereon, which consist of a nearly-new three-story Brick House, containing 8 rooms, in thorough repair and ready for immediate occupation, situated on D street south, between Ninth and Tenth streets west.

Terms liberal, made known at sale.

JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de13 1tsd Auctioneers.

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Very Valuable Building Lot fronting on the Circle, in Fourteenth street.—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 17th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot No. 1, in Davidson's subdivision of Square No. 210, fronting on Massachusetts avenue and north M street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets west, and containing 5,463 square feet.

The location of this lot is admirably adapted for a cottage site, hotel, or summer garden, having a large open space on three sides and the advantage of the city passenger railroad near by.

Title perfect, and terms of payment easy.

JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de13 1tsd Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—THE subscribers are authorized to sell the Lease, Good will, Furniture and Effects of a handsomely fitted-up Restaurant, with five large Dining Rooms and Residence attached, all nicely and completely furnished, and doing a good business.

The House is situated near Ford's Theatre, is of brick, three stories high, with back buildings, and under a very moderate rent. Apply to

JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de13-1t&7td Auctioneers and Com. Merchants.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT THE CORNER OF NORTH L STREET AND FIRST STREET WEST.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Square 623, fronting on north L street and First street west, at the corner formed by those streets, the whole to be divided into good sized building lots.

These lots are well situated in the immediate vicinity of St. Aloysius Church and the Government Printing Office, and will be sold to highest bidder.

Terms: One half cash, the remainder in six months, with interest secured by a deed of trust on the premises. Conveyances at the cost of the purchaser.

JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de9-d (Star) Auctioneers.

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SECOND STREET WEST, BETWEEN B AND C STREETS NORTH.—On Wednesday afternoon, December 16th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell lot 16 in Reservation No. 10, fronting 21 feet on Second street, between B and C streets north, and running back 150 feet to a 30-feet alley, improved on the front by two frame dwelling houses, containing four rooms each, under which is a double house, and on the rear by a small frame dwelling, containing four rooms.

This property is well located in the immediate vicinity of the Avenue, principal hotels, Adams' Express Company's warehouse and the depot, and is believed to be valuable as a business location.

Terms $2,000 in cash, the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest secured by deed of trust on the premises.

CHARLES McNAMEE, Trustee.
JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de6-d&3t (Star) Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Southwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth st.

MINING STOCK AT AUCTION.—In pursuance of a deed of trust, dated the 10th day of December, 1864, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Allegany county, Maryland, in Liber N. R., No. 11, folio 630, &c., and by direction of the trustee therein named, we will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at our Auction Rooms, in the city of Washington, D. C., for cash, the following stocks, namely:

505 shares in the Frostburgh Coal Company.
4,000 " " Whitbers' Mining Company.
600 " " Alleghany Mining Company.

WM. L. WALL & CO.,
no28-eothtjan8 Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR WASHINGTON.

The subscriber, as Trustee, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 18th of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, all the residue of the Real Estate, situated in Prince George's county, which was heretofore conveyed to Thomas W. Cummings by Martin Buell and wife, containing about sixty-seven acres. These lands are valuable for Gardening and Farming purposes, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The County road to Washington, by the way of Seventh and North Capitol streets, is a boundary on one side, and this property is within two miles of the "Soldier's Home," and within a few miles of Washington. There is a good deal of wood upon it, and it adjoins the estates of the late Stephen Markwood, Messrs. Wingard, Digges, Clarke, and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Five hundred dollars on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one, two, three, and four years, in equal instalments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. Upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, the Trustee is authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises.

C. C. MAGRUDER,
Trustee.

Upper Marlboro, November 25, 1863.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no29-tuthsa&8t Auctioneers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1863.—NOTICE.—The Public Sale of Quartermaster Stores, advertised for Wednesday, the 2d of December, is postponed until Wednesday, the 16th.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
no28-16t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 9th and 23d of December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city—

A lot of public Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
no26-23t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1863.

On the first and third WEDNESDAYS, 2d and 16th of December, 1863, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of

CAVALRY HORSES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lt. Col. and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

FOR SALE.—2,500 BUSHELS POTATOES, in bulk, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on board schooner Oleander, High-street wharf, Georgetown. de3-1md&8t*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. se22-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEAR WILLARD'S HOTEL.

LEONARD GROVER . . . . . DIRECTOR.

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY BUT TWO of the great

RAFEL MARTINETTI MARZETTI TROUPE.

Last night but one of the great FAIRY PANTOMIME of the RED GNOME,

Which was received last evening by the crowded and fashionable audience present with the heartiest manifestations of wonder and delight, each and every one acknowledging its numerous tricks, transformations, fairy changes, &c., to be the most marvellous illusionary production ever witnessed in America.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1863.

Performance will commence with the Magnificent Act called

THE CANTEENIERE.

On the CORDE TENDU, BY M'LLE ZANFRETTA.

To be followed by MASTER PAUL MARTINETTI in his brilliant evolutions.

After which, the thrilling Ballet Pantomime of THE CONTRABANDIST.

GRAND DOUBLE TRAPESE! J. C. FRANKLIN and MASTER PAUL MARTINETTI.

To conclude with the great Fairy Pantomime entitled the

RED GNOME.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress and Parquet Circles . . . . 50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs . . . . 75 cents.
Family Circle . . . . 25 cents.

Seats may be secured during the day at the Box Office. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No improper characters will be admitted. Persons securing seats or boxes for improper persons will forfeit the seats or boxes, and be subject to ejectment.

In preparation and shortly to be produced, with everything new and beautiful, the successful Drama of LADY CAMILLA'S HUSBAND. MISS SUSAN DENIN has been selected for the character of "Lady Camilla," and is now preparing herself for the great event.

FORD'S THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

JOHN T. FORD . . . . . PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.
(Also of Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore.)

SECOND NIGHT OF THE CELEBRATED SHAKSPEARIAN COMEDIAN, MR. JAS. H. HACKETT,

In his inimitable delineation of

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,

In the Tragedy entitled

HENRY IV.,

which ends with

THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY,
AND
THE DEATH OF HOTSPUR.

Seats may be secured during the day by application at the box office of the Theatre, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. No extra charge. de14-tf

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing TUESDAY NIGHT, December 15, 1863.

The Original and only

BLAISDELL BROTHERS,

With their incomparable troupe of

SWISS BELL RINGERS,

Assisted by FIVE INSTRUMENTAL SOLO ARTISTES, QUARTETTE OF VOCALISTS, and a BRASS AND STRING BAND,

Have been engaged for positively Five Nights Only, when they will appear in a choice selection of fashionable, Classic, and Unique Entertainments, introducing the most popular Operatic Music of the day and Musical Gems from the most eminent composers.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS appear in their beautiful National Costume, and discourse ravishing music on their

CHIME OF 239 BELLS!

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 10 cents. de15-6t*

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE, AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS, 244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, And under the National Hotel. de4-tf

MR. JOHN K. GOODALL'S FASHIONABLE Dancing Academy, Eleventh street, near the avenue. Private lessons any hour. Academy for Children and Ladies, Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, Tuesday and Saturday, 7 P. M. The beautiful *Scoppre* exercise for children and ladies, also, the *Indian Club* exercise for gentlemen. Lessons on the Violin and Violoncello. Private families attended. Mrs. Goodall continues to give lessons in singing and on the piano forte. de15-d&8tm*

NEW BOOKS.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

Dickens' New Christmas Story, Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings. 10 cents.

The Boyhood of Martin Luther. $1.

Mr. Wind and Madam Rain. Illustrated. 60 cents.

Just published, and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de15-6t 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

The Old Helmet. By the author of "Wide Wide World," 2 vols. $2 50.
Husks. By Marion Harland, $1 50.
Edith's Ministry. By Harriet B. McKeever, $1 50.
Heavenly Home. By Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D., $1 50.
Household Friend for Every Season, illustrated.

The above books sent by mail free, on receipt of publishers' prices.

Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Penn avenue.
de15-6t (Rep. copy.)

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS, SANTA CLAUS.

To WM. F. RICHSTEIN, OF THE NATIONAL BOOK STORE, 278 Pennsylvania avenue, Between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

DEAR SIR: I shall visit Washington by the early train on Monday, December 14th, and remain until the holidays are over. I shall make my headquarters, during my stay, at your store, and will have with me an immense supply of Presents for the Holidays, entitled, in part, Elegant Presentation Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, A superb lot of Photograph Albums, of every style, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewelry Boxes, Backgammon, Chess, and Cribbage Boards, Children's Books, Games, Pictures, Ambrotype Frames, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Knives, Razors, Portfolios, and a variety of articles at very low rates.

Your obedient servant,
SANTA CLAUS.

To WILLIAM F. RICHSTEIN,
OF THE NATIONAL BOOK STORE,
278 Pennsylvania avenue,
Between Eleventh and Twelfth sts., Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Another supply of the Stranger's Guide, and Everybody's Pocket Hand Book, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by mail free on receipt of 50 cents. de15-d&8t

BOARDING.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—$2 50 PER DAY.—Markham's Hotel has accommodated [illegible] one hundred and fifty guests. Dinner from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. P. F. MARKHAM,
de5-lm Proprietor.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED.—Two furnished rooms with board in a private family, wanted by a gentleman and wife, permanent residents in the city. One large room and a small one connecting preferred. Best of references given and required. Address No. 414 Pennsylvania avenue, up stairs. de13-2&3d

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Daily Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1863.

THE MOTHER CHURCH.

BY JOHN JAMES PIATT.

[illegible]
I whispered, low and deep and mild,
"Come home, thou weary, wandering child,
Lost in the wilderness and dust
Of Pride and Folly and Mistrust;
Weary and world-sad, cast away,
Thy Father calls thee home to-day."

Within the church's portal wide
I entered, and the music died;
Without, the organ tremor awed—
Within, the fierce portals beat;
I heard the subtle voice no more
Whose music called me through the door.

I passed into the woodland air;
Strange breezes kissed me everywhere;
Strange birds from out the boughs above
Sang sister-sweet to me; a dove
Cooed close and quiet, and her nest
Some strange sweet dove made in my breast.
When lo! the organ's whisper mild,
"Come home, thou weary wandering child,
Weary and world-sad, cast away,
Thy Father calls thee home to-day."

I felt the organ tremor sweet;
The pure flowers kissed my homeless feet,
And a sweet influence, close and free,
Twined arms around me lovingly;
Lost in the wood alone; and there
The organ's pulses beat the air,
Till in my heart a voice I caught:
"I am thy Mother long unsought;
Thou orphan from thine earliest day
In the world's devious dust astray,
My arms have waited long for thee;
Thy Father calls thee home to me!"

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

A lad stunk out of the college gate,
With a parchment grasped in his fist;
He tried to dodge past the sniggering boys
That snubbed him with "Last on the list!"

He stole to a lodging, up three pair of stairs,
In a wretched old tumble-down lane,
And took up his flute to get rid of the thoughts
That were racking about in his brain.

"Just passed through!—and so many a lad
Honored and medalled and praised!
Oh, what a crazy foundation whereon
My fortunes will have to be raised!

"An awkward, ungainly, diminutive doll,
With nothing on earth to attract;
Alike for the desk and the drawing-room unfit—
Devoid both of talent and tact!"

He whispered some melodies into his flute,
As a tear gathered up in his eye;
"What—what shall I turn to!—Physic or Law!
Or Divinity!—folly to try!

"The coif, or the mitre—it is not for me;
I shall ne'er be addressed as 'my lord;'
And, as for the baton, or flag—bless my heart!
Only fancy poor Noll with a sword!

"Well, jests, at least, at the gate again
None shall fling at 'the Graduate's head;'
Since fellowships, scholarships are not for me,
I'll take to my flute for bread!"

Now, as you enter that college gate,
Lift up your eyes, and you'll see,
Towering above your heads, a bronze,
In its proud serenity.

Yes! the strains from that wretched flute
To the ends of the earth have sped;
Though "Noll" was a drudge as long as he lived,
He's deified, now that he's dead.

And what is this world?—The college gate,
Through which genius may slink with shame;
The list is the ledger of life's success,
And the statue is posthumous fame.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

SILENCE.

They put their finger on their lip,—
The Powers above;
The seas their islands clip,
The moons in ocean dip,
They love, but name not love.

—*Emerson.*

LINES.

Like the boiling springs of the far-off North,
Leap the passionate words of the poet forth;
Like the boiling springs of the North they flow
'Mid the ice and snow of scorn and woe.

And like them, like to his desire;
From the heart of ashes the words of fire
Roll onward to the kindling stream,
Lava-like, of the poet's dream.

—*John A. Dorgan.*

A Classic Toilette.

According to testimony which is scarcely to be disputed, the sun could never have shown upon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Caesars, when she opened her eyes in the morning—or rather, let us say, as she appeared in the morning, for before she opened her eyes a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest her face had been covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass's milk, which had dried during the night, and, consequently, presented in the morning an appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ass's milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to renovate the lungs; and so strong was the belief in the efficacy of the specific, that some energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy times in the course of a single day. As for Poppaea, the favorite wife of Nero, she never set out on a journey without taking in her train whole herds of she asses, that she might bathe whenever she pleased so to do.

The plaster of Paris bust having awakened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to nurture it into perfect beauty. To clear the field for further operations, the first of these slaves gently washed away with lukewarm ass's milk the already crumbling mask, and left a smooth face, to be colored by more accomplished artists. The slave whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks, delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent nastiness of this operation was diminished by the consumption of a certain number of scented lozenges, which, if the slave neglected to take, she suffered corporeal punishment.

A precious article is the paint with which the Roman domina was beautified. It was well worthy of the case of ivory and rock-crystal in which it was preserved. The principal ingredient in the red paint was a moss, known by the name of fucus, which is still to be found on the Mediterranean coast. The cheeks having been perfected, the eyelashes and eyebrows came in for their share of attention, and a third slave dyed them with a black mixture, which, though called fuligo, was no common soot, but composed of choice materials. These blackened eyebrows and eyelashes are absolutely indispensable if the domina aspires in the slightest degree to the character of a beauty.

The curatress of the eyebrows was followed by the tooth-brusher, who not only performed the office which this title implies, but handed to her mistress some mastich from the Isle of Chios, a specific chewed every morning to preserve the teeth from decay. Even if the teeth were not already in the head of the lady, but had to be inserted by the dexterous slave, the mastich was still chewed to keep up appearances.

All this work done, was not the domina beautiful! Yet the most important operations had still to be performed. the hair had been still unconsidered. And be it observed that, although blackness was essential to the eyebrow of the Roman belle, it was otherwise with her hair, which was to be decidedly golden. A whole division of female slaves was devoted to its decoration. The chief of them rubbed it over and over again with a golden ointment, till the head competed with the brightness of the rising sun. The polish thus laid on, two handy craftswomen moved in simultaneous activity. One, armed with curling irons, produced an infinity of rings and ringlets, another squirted through her teeth a variety of essences upon the lovely head. Lastly came a skilful negress, who achieved the more important curls, and, twisting the back hair into a large round knot, secured it with a pin eight inches long, carved with the most exquisite art. To these several servants, Herr Asmus, the German antiquary, who has greatly aided us in bringing so many details within the compass of a small cabinet picture, gives the prettiest names in the world. The sweet-voiced would be called Seraphion, the painter of the cheeks is Phiale; the eyebrows are dyed by Stimmi; the golden ointment is rubbed in by Nape; Calamis holds the tongs; the lips of Psecas are the living fountain whence proceeds the essences; and the hardy negress is Cypassis.

These ready handmaidens burst into loud applause when their pleasing task is ended, and their raptures are permitted, because their lady regards them not as signs of self-laudation, but as tributes to her own beauty. And, to show that nature and art have done their best, another slave now enters, bearing a metallic looking-glass.

We will assume that the domina is satisfied, and dismisses all the beautifiers with a benignant smile. She be dissatisfied—No, the mind refuses to conjecture what will happen in the event of such a frightful contingency.

The gradual process by which this living figure becomes fashionably draped, we shall not pause to inquire, but merely enumerate the principal articles of clothing. Of stays—those modern implements of self-torture—the domina knows nothing, nor would she have put them on if they had been perfectly familiar to her, for she does not believe in the beauty of a slender waist. Over a short "tunic" is flung the "stola," which is itself a long tunic reaching to the feet, with sleeves that cover half the upper part of the arm. When the opening in the stola has been closed with the aid of brooches, when embroidered, gay-colored shoes have been put on, when the arms are encircled by golden snakes with ruby eyes, when the ears are weighted with pearls, when the fingers are loaded with rings, and when a comb or two has been inserted in the hair, the lady is completely attired for in-doors, presenting the strongest possible contrast to the be-crinolined belle of the present day, and suggesting the suspicion that if the beautifiers are doomed to hard work, the dressers almost enjoy a sinecure. If the domina goes out, she merely flings on her "pala," which is exactly like the "toga" of the man, and her pride in wearing it gracefully exactly corresponds to that of Parisian beauties in the matter of shawls. On the whole, the main articles of clothing are not very expensive. They are chiefly woollen, the use of silk being exceptional. The semi-transparent Coan robe is costly enough, but then it is as disreputable as it costly, and is not, properly, to be associated with ladies of quality.

The toilette of our domina being complete, she proposes to take a walk in the garden. Accordingly, the fan-bearers make their appearance. That pretty coquettish use of the fan, which was brought to such high perfection in the last century, is beyond the reach of the Roman belle, who would deem it an indignity to carry the cooling implement in her own hands. In the good old days fans were made of broad leaves, but these have been abandoned for peacocks' feathers, which, being in themselves rather too pliant for fanning purposes, are supported by a wooden framework. The lady is proud of her fan, and when she goes abroad her slaves carry it in an open basket that it may be seen when not in use.

At the first glance it seems that the garden which she enters is altogether in the French taste, so persevering has been the "topiarius," or ornamental gardener, in giving to the trees and shrubs forms as different as possible from those that naturally belong to them. Verdant beasts of prey, clipped with shears out of box or cypress, menace their haughty mistress, who may sometimes gratify her pride by beholding her name in foliage. If, however, she is weary of these artificial beauties and terrors, she may retire to another part of the garden, where nature is altogether controlled, and again comes a change in the shape of an orchard, or a vegetable garden, or an avenue of plane-trees, twined with ivy, which, under the name of "gestatio," is regarded as the most delightful spot on the premises, commanding, as it does, the view of the surrounding country.

In the act of contemplating the distant hills we leave our Roman lady.

A LETTER from Newbern, N. C., dated the 5th instant, says: "The Wilmington papers are full of advertisements offering for sale goods by the cargo that have run the blockade. Sugar is selling at three cents per pound, and other goods in proportion. Owing to the immense inland traffic, all the railroads from Wilmington are at work night and day, to the exclusion of all other business, conveying supplies to the rebel army, and goods into the interior. Over two hundred steamers and vessels belonging to different lines are engaged in running the blockade into this one port. Governor Vance says in his recent message that the State of North Carolina, which is largely engaged in this business, has received clothing enough through this channel to clothe her troops to January, 1865.

ARRAIGNING AN INNOCENT MAN.—A man in Troy, a few months ago, commenced a suit against another for passing a bad five dollar bill. The case was adjourned several times, and numerous lawyers employed. It was finally put on trial the other day, when a delegation from the State Bank appeared on the witness stand and pronounced the bill good, offering to pay ninety-nine cents on the dollar for it.

THE BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY.

How Some of the Men of Fame Looked.

The portraits at present got together are one hundred and sixty-four in number. The catalogue is arranged on a most inconvenient principle, but one manages to find out that, of this illustrious one hundred and sixty-four, there are twenty-six politicians, twenty-five professors of religion, fifteen authors, as many artists, fourteen poets, ten courtiers or diplomatists, the same number of soldiers, seven lawyers, six naval heroes, six doctors or surgeons, four engineers, one philosopher, one representative of science, one musician, three great revolutionists, two explorers, two philanthropists, and one professor of education. The rest are monarchs, or persons whom it is impossible to classify.

There is a remarkable disarrangement of three portraits, one above another. These are pictures of Wolsey, of Richard the Third, and of Henry the Eighth. The portrait of Wolsey is well known—a profile with regular features, and with a keen, eager eye, which entirely counteracts the heaviness of the lower part of the face. There is no such redeeming feature to do as much for the gross, heavy countenance of Henry, and the impressions left on the mind by the two fat men are consequently widely different. But it is the third portrait, which divides these two, that seizes the attention most forcibly. The picture may or may not be genuine. The internal evidence is strong in favor of its authenticity. The restless misery of this face of Richard absolutely excites a feeling of pity. There is almost deformity in the features of this great criminal; the eye and the mouth are drawn upon the left side, all the parts of the face are contracted in an excess of peevish irritability, which is also expressed with remarkable force in the very peculiar action of the small, woman-like hands—tell-tale extremities, always. The King has screwed the ring nearly off his right little finger, working the trinket backwards and forwards in nervous anguish with the forefinger and thumb of his left hand.

There is a noble contrast to this painful picture, close beside it. The portrait of the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the illustrious philosopher. There is no bigotry uneasiness about this Sir Nicholas Bacon. He is considerably fatter than Henry the Eighth; his face is a kind of clay color all over, lips—which are turned inside out—included; and his little eyes have a twinkle in them which makes it easy to believe "that he was remarkable for his apt sayings and his ready wit." It is, moreover, said of this jelly old gentleman, that because of his fat he walked with difficulty, and that, "after taking his seat upon the bench, he used to give three taps with his staff on the floor, as a sign that he had recovered breath, and that business might proceed." The artist has presented Sir Nick also with his staff in his hand, lifted as if in the act of administering the three taps to the floor. Take the staff away, and change the costume, and the Lord Keeper would look not unlike one of the three fat men, who always appear like a jury seated behind a counter in the entrance of a French theatre.

In this same room is a portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, which, if it be a good likeness, shows that he had a very sly and unprepossessing expression about the eyes. Indeed, in the account given of this picture in the authorized catalogue, there is a quotation from an old writer who, describing it, says of Raleigh that "he had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, long-faced, and sour eyelidded, a kind of pig-eyes." It would be difficult to give a better description of the hero of the velvet cloak, as he is here represented.

What a blow is administered to the science of physiognomy—considered as a science—by the well-known profile-portrait of Wolfe exhibited in this gallery. From the extreme tip of a little, mean, turn-up nose, the line of the profile recedes, in full gallop, to where the still retreating forehead is lost in the cocked-hat, while the lower part of the face falls away almost more violently from that same point of departure, the end of the nose. The upper lip recedes from the nose, the under lip recedes from the upper lip, and the chin is so small and so retreating that it is, as a feature, almost wanting; it might be one of the folds of skin about the neck. And this is Wolfe—Wolfe the hero, the wise—the man whose judgment and discretion were so early proved, that he was entrusted, at the age of thirty-four, with that great and important expedition against Quebec, in the successful crisis of which he, to use his own words, "died contented."

Another remarkable instance of a head calculated to surprise the student of physiognomy is the portrait of Jeffreys—Chancellor Jeffreys, the cruel and unjust judge. This cruel, violent, drunken judge has, at first sight, the countenance of a holy, sensitive, reflective person, with regular, handsome features, and an expression of refined melancholy. Close scrutiny, however, reveals something cruel as well as melancholy in the heavy eyes.

These, however, are exceptional cases; in most instances, the portraits in the collection are wonderfully true to the preconceived idea of the persons represented. Take, for instance, the beautiful terra-cotta bust of Hampden. It would be difficult to imagine anything finer. Indeed, the head is almost ideal in its splendor. This bust of Hampden is placed as a pendant to one of Cromwell, and it is interesting to study the difference between the two men, allied in a common cause. The energy expressed in the bust of Cromwell—which was modelled from life—is so intense that you almost expect the cold clay to burst into action as you look at it. To stand before it, is like being near a loaded Armstrong gun; a steam engine waiting for the twist of a handle to tear along the road, a race-horse held back at the starting-place. To change the destinies of a great country, to convulse it from end to end, and from side to side, seems too small a work for the thousand-man power of such a giant. Hampden's face and head are of a different type. With less of energy than Cromwell—though with enough too, Heaven knows—there is more of refinement, more feeling. He looks a true gentleman, in courage not second even to Cromwell, in honor and integrity unimpeachable. When one takes with these two the portrait of Ireton, also in this collection, Ireton "taciturn and reserved," the man who was "never diverted from any resolution he had taken," one can wonder at nothing which their united efforts were able to achieve. It would be a curious thing to compare these three heads of the men who headed an English revolution, with those of the chief actors in the French Reign of Terror.

Widely different from these portraits of Cromwell and Hampden is a painting of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, the author of those renowned letters to his son, which were once thought to embody the perfection of (worldly) wisdom. In one respect this portrait is allied to those of Hampden and Cromwell, for it carries out one's previously-formed idea of the man as completely as each of theirs does. Those refined, symmetrical features, the dark eyebrows contrasting with the powdered hair, the cold, courteous, composed countenance could belong surely to nobody but this man, distinguished in literature, in the Senate, and in the drawing-room, the prince of courtiers.—*All the Year Round.*

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

(From the Stamford, Conn., Advocate.)

Mr. John Allan, a native of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, died in the city of New York, on the 19th of last month. Mr. Allan was born in 1777, emigrated to New York in 1797, and resided there until his death, at the ripe age of 86 years, retaining full possession of his faculties to the last.

The immediate cause of Mr. Allan's death was a severe cold, which settled on the lungs and throat. He suffered greatly, but bore his sufferings with gentle patience, giving directions for the disposal of his effects and the arrangements for his funeral. Often in the intervals of pain he repeated snatches of poetry from his favorite books, and stopping when weary he would pleasantly remark to his devoted attendants, "That is enough now, I will give you more again."

During his illness he was faithfully attended by Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, and his remains were interred in the beautiful Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Allan was a remarkable man. He was a thoroughly practical man of business, being engaged in the management of real estate, while his tastes were those of the man of leisure.

His library is one of the largest private libraries in New York, and contains many rare and curious works. There are over one hundred and twenty-five illustrated volumes in the collection, bound in the best style of art. Several of these have had the printed pages inserted in sheets and extended to the size of quarto by Mr. Allan himself. Among the most curious are Irving's "Knickerbocker" and "Rip Van Winkle," which have been so enlarged and illustrated by every engraving of the different scenes and subjects which could be collected. There are two copies of the *Catalogue Raisonné* of select engravings by Wilson, both illustrated with engravings by Mr. Allan for one of these volumes the engravings were collected in London for Mr. Allan by Evans, the celebrated print-seller. A very valuable work is an edition of Robert Fulton on "Canals." This, in addition to the engravings, contains all the original drawings by Fulton, and the original joint letter of Fulton and Chancellor Livingston, asking the right of the use of steam navigation in the State for a specified term of years. There is a unique copy to quarto of "Byron's English Bards and Scottish Reviewers," illustrated with portraits and with autograph letters of some of the chief personages noticed in the satire. The autographs and letters are those of Byron, his mother, Lady Gordon Byron, Lamb, Rogers, Wordsworth, Bowles, James Montgomery, Sidney Smith, Cobbett, Cottle, Murray, T. Sheridan, Constable and Gifford of the *London Quarterly*. Illustrated Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Buckingham, in four volumes. Unique copy of the Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, illustrated and inserted with engravings of the likenesses of most of the distinguished English philosophers contemporary with Sir Humphrey.

We can only notice a few more of the illustrated works. One is a magnificent copy of *Numismata Virorum Illustrium Barberini*, published in 1723, at the expense of Cardinal Barberini, whose family medals it delineates. Dibdin's "Bibliomania," edition of 1811, illustrated with two hundred and eleven engravings. Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages and Illuminated Ornaments." There are nearly 200 volumes in the department of fine arts, among them Albert Durer's "Designs" and "Gubitz's Etchings on Wood." One hundred volumes of emblems and monastic symbols, some of them of the early dates of 1490 and 1550.

Mr. Allan's scrap books are curiosities in themselves. They are elegantly bound and are filled with drawings, colored plates, and the best specimens of engravings of the last fifty years. One large folio contains all the different engravings of Mary, Queen of Scots, that could be collected. These books show the wonderful industry of the man, for Mr. Allan continued collecting prints and inserting them while he had strength. The last collection was of envelopes used since the breaking out of the present war, left unfinished at his death. In the library are several copies of Burns, among them the original edition printed at Kilmarnock in 1786. The collection of Bibles is rare and valuable. Among them is one in manuscript on vellum of the fourteenth century, the Vulgate, 1462; the "breeches" Bible, 1560; Gospels of the Four Evangelists in Saxon and English black letter, 1571, and Elliot's Indian Bible. This last is very rare. It was "ordered to be printed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England at the charge and with the counsel of the Corporation in England for the propagation of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England." The Old Testament bears date Cambridge, 1663, and the New, 1661. This Bible is in a perfect state of preservation. Among other rare works is Whetstone's "English Mirror," in black letter, London, 1586, and several illuminated missals and manuscripts.

Mr. Allan's collection of coins, medals, minerals, rare old china, and other curiosities is curious and extensive. There are nearly two hundred fans here of every conceivable form and pattern, and snuff boxes in every variety and almost of every material. The collection of rare seals and of ancient armor is curious and interesting, and among the minerals are specimens of great value.

Although for over sixty years a resident of New York, Mr. Allan never forgot the land of his birth. He was one of the first getters up of the Caledonian Ball, and his collection is rich in Scottish costumes. There is the full costume of the Highland chief, with a dagger richly and beautifully ornamented with silver—several bonnets with waving plumes of black ostrich feathers. Cairngorms of great beauty, and heavy silken scarfs of nearly every plaid, belonging to the clans of Scotland.

We have given but an imperfect sketch of this valuable and unique collection, which is now being catalogued preparatory to being sold at auction.

A FLYING AMBULANCE CORPS.—The Sanitary Commission have organized a "Flying Relief Department," under the supervision of Dr. H. R. Baslan, similar to the plan so successfully adopted in the Russian army in the Crimea, before the battle of Inkermann, in 1854, and afterwards in both the English and French armies. This department will consist of two four-horse wagons, each wagon attended by one relief agent, two assistants and one driver. The wagons are loaded with supplies needed on the battle-field—refreshments, medicines, bandages, and a hundred little articles that come in use just when they are most badly wanted and most difficult to get. The agent and assistants will be mounted on saddle horses. He has command of the entire establishment, issuing supplies, and directing the movements of the wagon, which is intended to circulate generally on the outskirts of the army in time of battle, to assist the wounded and sick soldiers who may have been left behind, uncared for and neglected; but, at the same time, no shelter will be given to stragglers or outsiders. Two of these wagons have been stocked, preparatory to going to the Army of the Potomac.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.—The alleged discovery of the source of the Nile by Captains Speke and Grant does not end discussion on the question, where is the source of that stream? Several German geographers deny that the English explorers have discovered a new lake. One Signor Miani, of Venice, says that he has already been beyond the lake they describe, and he is now, under Austrian patronage, about to set out once more in search of the hidden fountains of the mysterious old river.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* furnishes the following particulars of the late piracy:

It was in the morning watch, and of course the greater portion of the crew were in their berths. The first intimation the captain had of anything wrong was his being fired at two or three times from behind, as he was going below. He thinks he was fired at nine times in succession, and wonders he was not killed. He escaped unscathed. He was then collared, a pistol put to his head, and his surrender demanded as a prisoner to the Confederate States. The second engineer had charge of the engine at the time, and the conspirators, apparently afraid from his movements that he contemplated either breaking down the engine or handling the latter, shot him down in cold blood, a ball passing through his neck and head; his body was afterward thrown overboard.

The first engineer, who hurried up to see what the trouble was, was in the act of stooping down to pick up his comrade, when somebody, with an oath, ordered him to desist, and immediately after he was fired at, the ball carrying away a part of his lip and inflicting a severe wound. The mate was hit by two balls, one in the arm and one in the knee, but is not dangerously wounded. All of the statements that we have heard concur in that no demand was made for the surrender of the vessel; no intimation of any kind given before the firing of the shot. The ruffians then spread themselves through the vessel, the officers and crew, twelve or fourteen in number, were handcuffed, and the passengers, of whom there were six or eight, were given to understand that they would be allowed their liberty if they kept quiet.

The attacking party was composed of sixteen persons, under command of Henry Braine. This Braine has been, we are told, in this city, and it is also currently reported that the party rendezvoused here; they went on in the American boat to Portland, thence overland to New York. At New York, Braine represented himself as an agent of some English steamboat company, and the courtesy of a free pass in the Chesapeake was extended to him. He requited this kindness in the way stated above. The second in command is named Parr, and he claims to be one of the officers who escaped with Morgan.

When the boat was taken possession of, Braine said they intended to go to St. John. Among the passengers was a man, whose name we did not hear, belonging to this city. On asserting that he was acquainted with the Bay of Fundy, Braine compelled him to act as pilot. On Tuesday morning the Chesapeake stopped at Seal Harbor, or some other similarly named place in Grand Manan. Last night about 10 o'clock she came up near Partridge Island, and a passing pilot boat was hailed, ordered to come to, and the crew, wounded mate and passengers put on board and brought to this city, where they arrived at four o'clock this morning.

When Captain Willets was ironed, he urgently requested to be allowed to speak to the engineer; the request was not granted at first, but, yielding to his importunities, an interview was allowed him. His first instruction was to break down the engine, but here one of the party interposed and threatened instant death to the engineer should he attempt anything of the kind. The engineer was not landed with the rest of the crew, but carried off to work the steamer, none of the party on board being acquainted with machinery. Braine said that he intended to have brought two engineers with him from New York, but they got drunk, and it was impossible to get them on board.

Captain Willets says that the parties generally were poorly clad, and looked to be in straitened circumstances. He also says that he and his crew were robbed of nearly everything they possessed; the passage money collected on the voyage was taken from him. The Chesapeake had very little coal and a small amount of provisions. Braine said he would take the steamer to Wilmington. There was a report that the Chesapeake had obtained coal from a schooner in the bay, but all the evidence, so far as we could learn, is against this. It was also said that several parties here belonging to the Confederate States went off in the steamer this morning.

The whole thing was and subtly premeditated, as Southern Americans here have boasted during the past two or three days, in our hearing, that something startling would soon take place, and this affair is thought to be but the beginning of some comprehensive scheme, the special object of which is as yet a mystery.

The killing of the second engineer was a cowardly act, and the whole thing, though evincing some skill in the planning, lacks the higher qualities of courage or heroism to extenuate it.

The Liberation of East Tennessee.

(From the Buffalo Courier.)

All accounts from East Tennessee concur to show that Gen Burnside conducted his late campaign with prudence and courage. Some account of its leading events will be interesting. Longstreet completed his pontoon bridge over the Tennessee, below Loudon, on the 14th of November. The distance from Knoxville was forty miles by river, thirty-one by rail. General Burnside had already concentrated his forces, and was slowly withdrawing toward Knoxville, meaning there to make a stand. The enemy expected him to pursue his retreat to Cumberland Gap, and counted therefore upon the immediate repossession of East Tennessee. General Burnside resolved on the whole to disappoint them, and fell back steadily to Knoxville as the first point capable of protracted defence. Beyond or away from that position, the rebels have wholly failed to drive him, and his security seems now beyond doubt. From Loudon to Campbell's Station—just half way to Knoxville—there was more or less skirmishing. Longstreet pushed hard on the rear guard, and constantly sought to flank the retiring column, but was as often foiled. At Campbell's Station occurred the first serious encounter, on the 16th of November. Less than 5,000 men were opposed to the whole of Longstreet's corps, reckoned 16,000 strong, when stationed on Lookout Mountain. The enemy was twice repulsed, and General Burnside finally withdrew his line in perfect order, continuing his retreat steadily, and arriving at Knoxville with no serious loss, except the destruction of part of his baggage. The casualties in the Campbell's Station fight amounted to 381 killed, wounded, and missing. The defences of Knoxville were so imperfect that a barricade of rails was the only obstacle which at first arrested the advance of the enemy on the Loudon road. They evidently expected to drive General Burnside pell-mell into and through the town. After a sharp conflict, lasting through the middle of the 17th, they sent a brigade forward to carry the first position with the bayonet. General Sanders, commanding at that point, was killed, and his troops forced back to their next line, a quarter of a mile to the rear. The enemy were too much shattered to press their advantage, and the contest for the day ended. With the 18th the regular siege begins. The natural strength of the position was improved to the utmost by earthworks, and by flooding a large portion of the north side of the town. The rebels, finding themselves unable to carry the place by assault, fell to constructing siege works and mounting guns. An irregular fire from their batteries during the first four days was varied by almost incessant skirmishing along the line of the rifle-pits. There were unimportant successes and losses on both sides. Little or no damage was done by the bombardment. The 17th Michigan, on the morning of the 20th of November, made a handsome sortie, driving out the rebels from the Armstrong House, a position dangerously near our lines, which they had occupied with sharpshooters. On the other hand, the 20th Michigan, four days later, were repulsed in a similar attempt, with considerable loss. So, with fortunes daily alternating, but without any important advantages to the enemy, the siege drew slowly on.

The advance of Sherman at last changed the scene. That General's van reached the vicinity of Knoxville on the 3d instant, and Longstreet raised the siege and skedaddled on Friday night. Grant having possessed himself of all the roads toward Bragg, Longstreet was forced to move eastward into Virginia. His course will be along the Virginia and Tennessee railroad and Holston river, in a northeasterly direction. The railroad distances are as follows: From Knoxville to Bristol, Tennessee, near the Virginia line, one hundred and thirty miles; from Bristol to Abingdon, Virginia, fifteen miles; from Abingdon to Lynchburg, one hundred and eighty-nine miles; from Lynchburg to Gordonsville where Lee is, eighty-two miles; from Gordonsville to Richmond, seventy-six miles. Total from Knoxville to Lee, four hundred and sixteen miles; and from Knoxville to Richmond, four hundred and ninety-two miles. Tazewell, Tennessee, from which General Foster telegraphs that Sherman has joined him, and that pursuit is kept up, is about forty miles north by east from Knoxville, and twenty directly north of the Holston river and the railroad. It is between Clinch river on the south, and Powell river on the north, eight miles from each. The pass in Clinch Mountain, where Foster says his cavalry pushed that of Longstreet, is about equidistant between Tazewell and Holston river. Sherman's cavalry is represented as moving on Longstreet's flank on the south.

— The Union majority in Illinois in the late election was 25,600, a gain of 45,245. It is remarked as a suggestive fact that in every county which gave an Opposition majority last year our gain of strength is decided, with a corresponding loss to the Opposition, while in the strong Union counties the Opposition, in most instances, declined a contest, and allowed the Unionists to have it all their own way.

— Mr. David Bronson, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, and at one time the candidate of the Whig party for Governor, died on the 20th ult.

— Miss Jenny Jewell, formerly a Shaksperian reader, was married, a few days since, at Buffalo.

— Charles S. Potter, brother of Judge Potter, of Schenectady, for a number of years judge of one of the Territorial districts of Nevada, died at Ophir, in that Territory, on the 1st inst.

— C. Godfrey Gunther, mayor elect of New York, is a fur merchant. He is descended from parents born in Germany, but was himself born in New York. He is 42 years of age.

IT is reported from Mexico, via San Francisco, that General Comonfort was killed on the road between San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato, while fighting a band of Mexicans who favored the French occupation. The French had possession of Queretaro and Guanajuato, and were marching on Guadalajara and Morelia. Manzanillo was sacked by robbers on the 18th of November, and the custom-house destroyed. Colima was surrounded by the Conservadores. The Juarez Government was powerless, and anarchy reigned within its jurisdiction.

MRS. ELIZABETH TRUMBULL, who died in Brooklyn, recently, at the age of 81, was the daughter-in-law of Judge John Trumbull, one of the famous Hartford wits, and widely known as McFingal.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE,
At my wharf, foot of Eleventh street, Island.

OAK WOOD AT WHOLESALE,
At my Yard, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot.

COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL.
Anthracite and Cumberland Coal
Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood.
no27-3m — O. M. PALMER.

HICKORY, OAK, AND PINE WOOD for sale, cord length, cheaply.
N. C. McKNEW, corner Seventh street and Canal.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Of all kinds, on hand and for sale by N. C. McKNEW, Union Fire Wood Mill, corner Seventh street and Canal.

WOOD, WOOD. Sawed in four pieces and split for One Dollar per cord. N. C. McKNEW, Union Fire Wood Mill, corner Seventh street and Canal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Robinson, late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1863.
THOS. HUTCHINSON, Executor.
de14-law3w*

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, greeting: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 28th day November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of George D. Fowle, in parts of subdivisions 15 and 16 of Lots 1 and 2 (original plat) in Square 223, in Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Square 773; in Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, in Square 815; in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, in Square 1016, in the city of Washington, were seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, for the cause in the libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
November 29, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 13th day of November, 1863, the United States steamer Bat Ching captured, as prize of war, the schooner George Chisholm, tackle, &c., and cargo, and brought the same into this District for adjudication, and the same are libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation as such prize, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December inst., when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
December 2, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that on the — day of —, 18—, the right, title, interest, and estate of W. L. Bailey, in Lot 4, Square 307, in the city of Washington, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said district, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of John L. Lancaster, Samuel Hanson, Jr., and Rose A. Lancaster in part of Lot 2, Subdivision D of Todd's subdivision of Square 352, in the city of Washington, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, for causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
November 23, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. Per G. H. Meigs, Jr., D. C.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, greeting: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, on the 14th day of November, 1863, the United States steamer Lacona captured as prize of war the schooner Arctic, tackle, &c., and cargo, and brought the same into this District for adjudication, and the same are libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation as such prize, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the City of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December, instant, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
December 2, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, greeting: NOTICE is hereby given, that, on the — day of —, 18—, the personal property of A. A. P. Garnett was seized, by the Marshal of the United States for said District as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in the libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 16th day of January, 1863, the personal property of John A. Campbell was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in the said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
November 28, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of Joseph C. Ives, in Lots 1, 2, and 3, and part of Lot 2 in Square 101, in the city of Washington, were seized, by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same are libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
November 28, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the — day of —, 18—, the right, title, interest and estate of W. B. B. Cross, in Lot 6, in Square 215, in the city of Washington, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, for the causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
November 28, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for said District. To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of Thomas W. Urlor in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Square 737, in the city of Washington, were seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same were libelled and prosecuted in this Court, in the name of the United States, for condemnation for the causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the City of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.
November 28, 1863. — R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-3t

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.—DR. LISPENARD CALLS attention to his PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS, No. 300 Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Willard's Hotel. On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of each week, and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, of each week, in Alexandria, Va., corner Pitt and King, at Bath Rooms. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
H. C. LISPENARD, M. D.

HORACE HATCH, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. No. 360 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Office Hours—Till 12 A. M., after 4 o'clock P. M.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. For THIRTY YEARS has received the favorable recommendation of the public, and has been used and prescribed by the FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND AS THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea-Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c. For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. For sale by all Druggists.

AUTOGRAPHIST.—M'me C. De Prage, Autographist, having had several years experience in all the principal cities in Europe, will offer her services to the American public, for the first time, on Past, Present, and Future Affairs of Life. Send correct likeness of future wife or husband by enclosing a lock of hair and age, together with fee, FIFTY CENTS. Address M'me C. DE PRAGE, P. O., Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM TUCKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 436 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Invites the attention of strangers, Members of Congress, and the public generally, to his elegant assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS. Business-coatings and Over-coatings adapted to the present season; which will be made in the latest styles and at the shortest notice. Army and Navy Uniforms made according to regulation.

MUSIC FOR PARTIES AND FASHIONABLE BALLS Can be engaged by calling on ALBERT POPPENBERG, Leader of the 17th U. S. Infantry Band, At the Barracks, corner of 17th and I streets west, or Box 953, Post Office.

F. DESFOSSE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN BAKER, No. 367 Nineteenth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The undersigned, favorably known in this city for the last five years, begs leave to inform his numerous customers that, after many trials, he has at last succeeded in imparting to his French Bread that beautiful gilt color thus far only to be seen in Paris. He also makes the French "Pates croustillantes," so justly celebrated there. The best judges are the numerous and distinguished visitors expected during Congress, who, having travelled in Europe, have not failed to enjoy the luxuries of life in Paris. Patronage is respectfully solicited. Arrangements have been made to supply bread in any part of the town by 7 o'clock A. M. The French Bread has been highly recommended to their patients by the first doctors in the city of Washington as the best for persons of weak constitutions.
F. DESFOSSE.

CUBA CIGARS.—CIGARS FROM 1,000 to 47,000, of Genuine Tobacco, for sale at a low price for cash. Apply to JOSE PICANO RUIO, 448 Twelfth street, between G and H sts.

BALL TICKETS AND PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the DAILY CHRONICLE.

FOR SALE.—COPIES OF THE Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE. FAMILY SOAP MAKER. ECONOMY! ECONOMY! EVERY FAMILY can make its own SOAP from WASTE KITCHEN GREASE at a cost of only FOUR CENTS per pound with Saponifier, which is THREE TIMES THE STRENGTH OF POTASH. Full directions accompany each one pound Iron Can. NOTICE. The genuine saponifier is only put up in 1 lb. Iron Cans by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers. Beware of Counterfeits. Be sure you buy the Iron Can. FOR SALE BY Druggists and Grocers generally.

TRUNK, VALISE, AND BAG MANUFACTORY. Gents' Sole Leather Trunks, Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks, Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Saddle-bags, Blanket Straps, Leather Pouches, for officers, &c., &c. JAMES E. BROWN, 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Ten Thousand barrels of Flour, as follows: 5,000 barrels in new oak barrels, head lined. 5,000 barrels in new strong cotton sacks—one half barrel in each sack. Bids will be received for what is known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and for any quantity less than the 10,000 barrels; and also for one hundred barrels of No. 2 Family Flour. Bids, in duplicate for different grades, should be upon separate sheets of paper. The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities daily as the Government may direct, delivered either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot, Washington, D. C. All contracts must be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids. Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement. The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received. An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond. No Flour received which is not fresh ground. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at 223 G street, Washington, D. C., endorsed "Proposals for Flour." S. C. GREENE, Captain C. S. V.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with eight thousand (8,000) bushels of Potatoes, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., or Alexandria, Va., as the Government may direct, within twenty (20) days after opening the bids, one-fifth to be delivered within five days. Bidders will state distinctly whether they propose to deliver the Potatoes in bulk or in barrels. An oath of allegiance to accompany each bid. Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, at 223 G street, and endorsed "Proposals for Potatoes." S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES. ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 16, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot.
2,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
1,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE U. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PENN.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile. Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for, the first delivery to be made within thirty days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time. Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles, and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause. Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General G. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles." GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 20, 1863. That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 F, near 21st st., Washington, December 11, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Monday, December 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such points as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1,000,000) feet of lumber, of the following kind and description, viz: seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) feet 4-4 or one (1) inch white pine common culling. Forty thousand (40,000) feet 3-4 or three (3) inch white pine common culling. Fifty thousand (50,000) feet 4-4 or one (1) inch flooring. Forty-three thousand (43,000) feet 3x8 or 7 hemlock joist, sixteen feet long. Forty-three thousand (43,000) feet 3x8 or 7 hemlock joist, eighteen feet long. Thirty-one thousand (31,000) feet 2x8 hemlock joist, sixteen feet long. Forty-three thousand (43,000) feet 2x9 and 10 hemlock joist, sixteen feet long. All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government. All the lumber to be delivered by the 10th day of January, 1864. PROPOSALS. The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal. If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition. Proposals must be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber." GUARANTEE. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract. FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, —, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. (To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.) The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such lumber, at the price therein named, as is required by the Government. And in case of the failure of a bidder, whose proposal is accepted, to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity, the lumber stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost. Informal proposals will be rejected. JAMES M. MOORE, Captain, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY. DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, 223 G STREET, WASHINGTON, December 10, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate for five hundred (500) tons of good merchantable hay will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, the 24th day of December, 1863, at 12 M. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay;" and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement. Bidders must give their names in full as well as their post office address, and each proposal must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, and a guarantee signed by not less than two responsible persons, that if a contract is awarded to the party or parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished for the execution of the contract as proposed. The right to reject any and all proposals that may be made under this advertisement is reserved by the Government if, in its opinion, the public interest require. If proposals are made by a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the individual who signed the bid will be held responsible for the fulfilment of the contract if his proposal is accepted, and will be required to furnish the above specified guaranty. The usual form of guaranty must accompany each proposal, and parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give bonds equal in amount to one half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors. Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. If any bidder to whom an award may be made refuses to enter into contract agreeably with the terms of this advertisement, or who, after signing the contract and bond, shall neglect or refuse to execute the same within the time prescribed, as well in quality as in quantity, then the Commissary shall have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase in open market, charging such over the bid of contract to the delinquent bidder or contractor with the advance paid. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, nor will awards be made to any person or persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their agreements or contracts with the Government. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names. The hay to be delivered either in Washington or Alexandria, in bales, properly secured, free of all cost of transportation or handling. All hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as does not prove of a good merchantable quality will be rejected. The hay will be paid for in such funds as the Government may have on hand to disburse upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the proper officer shall be in funds. Delivery of the hay to commence within ten (10) days from the date of the contract, and to be completed by the thirtieth (30th) day of January, 1864. Proposals must be addressed E. T. BRIDGES, Captain C. S. V., 223 G street, Washington, D. C.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 16th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6, 1863, we, Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission. The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot D in Block 8; Blocks 13 and 14; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 23; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and E in Block 36; Lot A in Block 41; Lot I in Block 47; Lot B in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots H and D in Block 55; Lot H in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 60; Lot I in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C, and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77; Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90, and Blocks 120, 125, 131, and 132 of said plat; and also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied at the time of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and for revenue and police purposes. Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days in the commencement of the same. The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sums as they may deem equitable, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, or blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale. Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863. A. D. SMITH, W. E. WORDING, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 F street north, Washington, D. C., December 7, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, December 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, D. C., at such point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one hundred thousand (100,000) feet of lumber, of the following kind and description, viz: Twenty-five thousand (25,000) feet good black walnut, eight feet long, twelve inches wide, and five eighths of an inch thick. Seventy-five thousand (75,000) feet first quality 4-4 or one inch white pine selects, twelve inches wide. All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, well seasoned, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government, and all delivered on or before the 28th day of December, 1863. PROPOSALS. The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal. If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition. Proposals must be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber." GUARANTEE. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract. FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, —, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. (To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.) The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such lumber, at the price therein named, as is required by the Government. And in case of the failure of the bidder, whose proposal is accepted, to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity, the lumber stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost. Informal proposals will be rejected. JAMES M. MOORE, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD. ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 17, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 4,000 or more tons of pure, soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes. The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid for it. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form. Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons. Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfilment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause. Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Lead." GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN. FORAGE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 18, 1863. WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and to state the quantity and price of each article offered. Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount. Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels, and Oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each, which are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled. All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government inspector. Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the public service may require. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government. Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable, upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payments until the complete fulfilment of any agreements. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any agreement made under this advertisement. WILLIAM STODDARD, Capt. and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES. CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1863. PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Washington city, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz: To be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposal will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office. The responsibility of the guarantor must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses." Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at the following places, viz: New York city, Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Maine; and Madison, Wisconsin. C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LAND WARRANTS. PENSION OFFICE, February 18, 1863. To whom it may concern: Application having been made, under the act of 23d of June, 1860, for the release of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given, that at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate or certificates will be issued if no valid objection should then appear. No. 70,683, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Sarah, widow of Charles Bell, and was granted January 11, 1858.—Dec. 1861. No. 78,048, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Charles Garner deceased, and was granted February 12, 1858.—Dec. 1861. No. 67,701, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Edy, widow of John Scott, and was granted July 28, 1857.—Feb. 1861. No. 51,734, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the names of Elizabeth Jackson and Samuel Moore, minor children of Alfred Moore, deceased, and was granted January 30, 1857.—February 1861. JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION. MR. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either in classes or individually, either at his residence, No. 435 I street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residences of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine."

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD HORSES. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CAVALRY BUREAU, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until FRIDAY, January 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the horses that may die or be killed at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract. The horses will be delivered by the United States at a certain designated spot, to be determined by the United States. Bidders will state the amount per animal, and give their full name and post office address. The animals to be removed daily, and conveyed far enough from the limits of the Depot to avoid all nuisance, either in the Depot or the citizens in the vicinity. Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the animals delivered during the month. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required from the party awarded, in the sum of one thousand dollars. An oath of allegiance will be required from each bidder. Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Dead Horses."

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 21st day of December, 1863, at 12 M., for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, and Horns, of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more from the commencement of the contract. The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge. The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides and Tallow, Hoofs and Horns coming from every animal slaughtered, until it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care were made to obtain the said articles. Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds. Bids should be made in duplicate, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each bid. The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, &c., one week after the signing of the contract. A bond will be required, upon the acceptance of the bid, for a faithful fulfilment of the contract. Bids to be directed to Lieut. Col. J. BELL, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Hides and Tallow."

PROPOSALS FOR MANURE. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CAVALRY BUREAU, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until FRIDAY, January 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand or that may be produced at the stables and corrals of the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the next twelve months succeeding the date of letting the contract. The manure will be delivered by the United States at a certain designated spot, to be determined by the United States, and the successful bidder will be required to remove the manure now on hand within three months, and that which may accumulate at such times that no more than one week's accumulation shall be on the ground. Bidders must state the price per cubic yard. An oath of allegiance will be required from each bidder. Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required from the party awarded, in the sum of one thousand dollars. Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Manure."

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, November 17th, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of Twenty second and G streets, in this city, until MONDAY, December 21st, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables or corrals of the Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract. The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder, or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate within six months from the date at which it may be produced. Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard. Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product of each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together. If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it. The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal. Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure." Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month. An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder. Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of (\$5,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract. The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to be inconsistent with the interests of the Government. D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.

ARMOR PLATES. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., November 21, 1863. THE DEPARTMENT will, until the — day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described armor, stringers, and deck plating for the vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor stringers and deck plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately.

DECK ARMOR. Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one half (1½) inch thick. A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side-line of the vessel, also, to be bored, the sheered and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS. Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches ... except at the stern and stern where they will be ... for the length ... of three (3) inches. These stringers to be in lengths twenty-three (23) feet, with a proper scarph ... one half (1) the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel to be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR. One hundred and ... (1—) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

[illegible]

NOTE.—The side armor for each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number. The whole of the side armor to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in (10) months from date of the contract. The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty two (22) United States tons to the square inch. No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded. Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy yard. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require. The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw. Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards. Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced and when to be completed. The price must be written out in words on the bids. Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled. The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals. All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted. Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted. The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office. All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals. The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal. Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage." Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract. Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL. (Town, County, and State) — (Date) — I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at —, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz: — bushels of Corn, in sacks, at — per bushel of 56 pounds. — bushels of Oats, in sacks, at — per bushel of 32 pounds. — tons of baled Hay, at — per ton of 2,000 pounds. — tons of baled Straw, at — per ton of 2,000 pounds. Delivery to commence on or before the — day of —, 186—, and to be completed on or before the — day of —, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted. Your obedient servant, — Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY. We, the undersigned, residents of —, in the county of —, and State of —, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of — be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said — shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said — and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness — Given under our hands and seals this — day of —, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security. — To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office. D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 20, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of December next, for 100,000 infantry accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undersigned arsenals, viz: 30,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island. 20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa. 20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa. 20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. 10,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at any of the above named places, and they are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered before being received by the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt to be included in the set. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week, for all contracts of 10,000 sets or under; and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000 sets, the first delivery to be made within fifteen days from date of contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time. The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual style, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector. Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved surety for its faithful execution. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory. Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements." GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN. OFFICE OF FORAGE AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION, SEVENTH STREET WHARF, Washington, D. C., October 15th, 1863. WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or at any of the Government wharves in this city. The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and date of delivery. Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount. All grain to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor. The Hay and Straw to be securely baled. All Grain and Hay and Straw offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector. Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement. Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1863. PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 28th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the offices of the Quartermaster General's Office. COCOA MATTING. Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer, the price per square yard to include making, binding, and fitting to each room, and putting down the same, complete, in the best manner; measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained. OFFICE CHAIRS. Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner, sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting, or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster General. By order of the Acting Quartermaster General. Quartermaster General's Office, Dec. 5, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with five thousand bushels of Corn on the cob, to be delivered at Washington or Georgetown, D. C., within twenty days after opening the bids, one fifth to be delivered within five days. The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid. Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, C. S. V., G street, endorsed "Proposals for Corn." — GREENE.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows: FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BOSTON. Leave Washington at 6 and 11.30 A. M., and 3 and 8.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, at 8.30 P. M. only. FOR BALTIMORE. Leave Washington at 6.30, 8, and 11.30 A. M. and 3.10, 5, and 8.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M., and 3.10 and 8.30 P. M. FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. Leave Washington at 6.30 and 8 A. M. and 8.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8.30 P. M. only. COMMUTATION TRAIN. Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Leave Baltimore at 3.30, 8.30, and 10.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. COMMUTATION TRAIN. Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. FOR ANNAPOLIS. Leave Washington at 6 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office. W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. GENERAL MOVEMENTS. On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA For Baltimore at 4.00 (Express), Mondays excepted, 8.15, 11.35 A. M., (Express) and 5 P. M. and 12 M. night. Chester at 8.15, 11.35 A. M., 1.15, 3, 4.30 and 11 P. M. For Wilmington at 4, 8.15, and 11.35 A. M., 1.15, 4.30, 11 P. M., and 12 M. For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. For Milford at 8.15 A. M. For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave Baltimore at 8 A. M. 10.10 A. M. (Express), 1.10 and 5.25 (Express) P. M. Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 9 and 12 M., 12.27, 4.15, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M. Leave Salisbury at 12.15 P. M. Leave Milford at 4.45 P. M. Leave Dover at 6.30 A. M. and 6.10 P. M. Leave New Castle at 8.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. Leave Chester at 7.40, 9.45 A. M., 12.30, 4.45, 6.45, and 9.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations 3.35 and 8.30 P. M. Dover and intermediate stations 1.10 P. M. TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE. Leave Chester at 8.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 5 and 9.20 A. M., 12.35, 3.30 P. M. and 1 A. M. Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows: Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 P. M. Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 P. M. Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 4.00 P. M. SUNDAYS. The following Trains only: From Philadelphia to Baltimore 4 A. M. and 12 midnight. From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 11 P. M. and 12 midnight. From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 7 and 11.30 P. M. From Baltimore to Philadelphia, 8.30 P. M. WM. STEARNS, Superintendent P. W. and B. Railroad. Philadelphia, 1863.

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK. THROUGH TRAINS—NO STOPPAGE! VIA WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD, PHILAD'A, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R., AND CAMDEN & AMBOY and NEW JERSEY RAILROADS. NEW ARRANGEMENT. On and after April 27, 1863, trains will leave as follows: TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON. Leave Washington 8, 11.15 A. M., 3, 6.30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia 3, 6.15, 11.15 A. M., 1.30 A. M. Arrive at New York 7, 10.15 P. M., 3, 6.30 A. M. TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK. Leave New York 7.10 A. M., 7.30, 11.30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia 4, 11.35 A. M., 3, P. M. 12 midnight. Arrive at Washington 3.30, 9.41 P. M., 6, 9.45 A. M. WM. STEARNS, Superintendent P. W. and B. Railroad, Philadelphia, April 27, 1863.

1863. 1863. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, WITH ITS CONNECTIONS, IS A FIRST CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES. SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT! STONE BALLASTED, AND FREE FROM DUST. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE. Three Daily Trips from PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG, Two of them making CLOSE CONNECTION AT HARRISBURG With Trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD, And forming THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE From WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE To all points in the WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST. For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railway Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert Station, Baltimore. SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS. FROM WASHINGTON. Passengers will take the 6 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains connecting in Baltimore with the 9.20 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 2 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West. FREIGHTS. By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD." WILLIAM BROWN, Agent Northern Central Railroad. ENOCH LEWIS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST. ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16 trains will leave Baltimore from the North Calvert Station as follows: Mail leaves at ... 9.20 A. M. Express leaves at ... 9.30 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at ... 3.00 P. M. Parkton Accommodation No. 1 leaves at ... 7.20 A. M. Parkton Accommodation No. 2 leaves at ... 6.00 P. M. The 6.30 A. M. train from Washington connects with the 9.20 A. M. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, and for New York city. The 5.00 P. M. train from Washington connects with the 9.30 P. M. train from Baltimore for Elmira and the North, and Pittsburg and the West. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. SOLDIERS' TICKETS AT GOVERNMENT RATES. ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY. LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME. For tickets and any information apply at the Office of "Great Pennsylvania Route," corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, Washington. JOHN S. DuBARRY, Superintendent Northern Central Railway. E. O. NORTON, Ticket Agent.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS. CAUTION. As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief Association and the friends of discharged soldiers about sick and disabled and discharged soldiers being IMPOSED UPON In the purchase of PASSAGE TICKETS, the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all Northern and Eastern States that THE ONLY PLACE to procure tickets IS AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY, AT THE DEPOT. It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington. ROBERT W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES.—The 8 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Express Trains from Washington connect direct with the Lightning Express Trains of the N. Y. & B. R. R. Line. Passengers leaving Washington at 8 A. M. arrive at Boston at 6 A. M. next morning, leaving at 6.30 P. M., arrive at Boston next day at 4 P. M. This is the only line that checks baggage through from Washington City to Boston. Tickets to be procured at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Be sure and ask for tickets by the way of Springfield. Cars run direct from New York to Boston by this line without change.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGED, GOING WEST, SOUTH, OR NORTHWEST, are informed that they can purchase their tickets at Government rates, by applying at the ticket office at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This route has no change of cars from Washington to the Ohio river, and change to Cincinnati, and two to St. Louis. Baggage checked through from Washington to all parts West. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains. No omnibuses by the route, And no charge for handling baggage. For further particulars, apply to R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamer THOMAS COLYER, Captain Geddings, MARY F. BAYLEY, Captain Stackpole, and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, will, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria, at 6 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening. Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, 514 PENNA. AVENUE, Washington City, D. C. GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS. MERCHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Forwarded with Safety and Dispatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has agencies in the principal Railway Towns in the NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST. Its principal Offices are Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington. Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the CANADAS and the BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamships to LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE, and thence by European Express to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent. Collects Bills, Notes, Drafts, and Bills made to all accessible parts of the United States. C. C. DUNN, Agent, Washington, D. C.

WHARF SITES AND WATER FRONTS. MAYOR'S OFFICE, December 8, 1863. By virtue of and in accordance with the provisions and on the terms prescribed in the act of the City Councils, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor to lease wharf sites on the Potomac river, &c.," and an amendment thereto, approved October 17, 1863, I shall, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., commencing at the foot of Eleventh street west, lease to the highest bidder, at public auction, the following pieces and parcels of ground, to be used as wharf sites or water fronts, viz: That at the foot of Eleventh street west, at the line of the sea wall, 150 feet in width, and those two immediately west of, and adjoining Twelfth street west, each 150 feet in width, that at the front of M street south, 90 feet in width. RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

SHOW CASES. FRASER'S WAREROOMS. Plate and Elegant SHOW CASES. Corner of REIDE and HUDSON Streets, NEW YORK. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ARMY BLANKS OF ALL KINDS Printed at the Chronicle Job Printing Office.